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EUROPE.

The Terms of Peace Read in the French Assembly.

Withdrawal of the Germans as the Conditions are Fulfilled.

The Victors to Enter the City of Paris Today.

Belfort the Price of the French Humiliation.

All the German Armies to Enter Berlin in Triumph.

Repetition of Agrarian Murders in Ireland.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

Reading of the Terms in the French Assembly—Additional Particulars of the Conditions—Rothschild Promises to Pay the Indemnity in a Year—Frederick Charles Governor of Champagne.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 28.—President THIERS read to the Assembly today the conditions of peace.

France cedes one-fifth of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville, and all of Alsace, except Belfort, and pays an indemnity of five milliards of francs, one milliard this year, and the balance in three years. The German troops will gradually withdraw from French territory as the payments are made.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The evening edition of the *Times* contains a special dispatch from Versailles, today, which gives the following additional particulars of the treaty of peace signed on Sunday:

The fortified cities of Luneville, Nancy and Belfort are left to France.

Longwy, Thionville, Metz, Saarbrück and the iron districts will go to Germany.

The *Times* special also says:

M. ROTHSCHILD promises to pay the entire indemnity to Germany within a year, by which the German army of occupation will be got rid of at the end of that time.

Prince FREDERICK CHARLES is to be Governor of Champagne, with head-quarters at Rheims.

Stipulations Regarding the Withdrawal of the Germans—How the Departments are to be Evacuated.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—It is stated that the occupation of the Departments south of the Seine ceases after the ratification of the treaty, and that of the other Departments after the payment of five hundred millions of the indemnity. The fortresses are to be occupied until the entire indemnity is paid.

PARIS.

The Entry of the Victors to be Made Today—Appeals of the Press to the Citizens to Maintain Order—The Bourse and Theatres to be Closed.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 28.—Everything has been prepared for the entry of the Germans into Paris. The issue of the final orders has, however, been reserved until to-morrow.

The agitation in Paris continued throughout yesterday, but there was no disorder.

A manifesto signed by the editors of forty-three newspapers exhorts the people to calmness and dignity under their approaching trial.

The Bourse and theatres will be closed during the occupation of the city.

The German troops will be strictly confined to their quarters while in Paris.

The powder magazine at Vilette has been pillaged by soldiers.

The German Price for Entering the City—Barricades Around the Portion Occupied by Them—Parisians to Remain Secluded—Excitement in the City on Monday—The German Emperor Merely to Pass Through Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 27, VIA LONDON, Feb. 28.—Contributions and requisitions are to cease.

The entrance of the Germans into Paris was the price paid to save Belfort.

The Germans will enter Paris on Wednesday, and will evacuate the city immediately upon the ratification of peace.

The Prussian Army will occupy the left bank of the Seine. No Frenchmen in uniform are to be allowed to enter the German portion of the city, which will be surrounded by barricades.

There was much patriotic agitation on Sunday night in consequence of a report of the immediate entry of the Germans, and the Guard erected ramparts in the Champs Elysées to repel the enemy. There was, however, no disturbance.

At midnight of Sunday quiet was restored, but on Monday morning the city was again agitated. Crowds surrounded a notice signed by M. PICARD, and which had been placarded in various parts of the city, appealing for the preservation of order and dignity. A crowd also invaded the prison of Saint Pelagie, and freed two commandants of the guard who had been placed under arrest.

All the papers, even the ultra radical, recommend non-resistance to the entry of the Germans.

All the papers will abstain from publication during the occupation.

It is believed there will be no conflict.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The *Patrie* says the question of the entry of the German Army into Paris occupied the negotiators ten times longer than those of territorial cession and indemnity. Many of the citizens have purchased a week's provisions to avoid appearing in the streets during the German occupation.

The policeman who was drowned in the Seine by an enraged crowd, on Sunday, proved to have been an employe under the Napoleonic Perfect PIETRI, and to have been murdered in consequence of his acts in that capacity.

The Parisians believe that the Germans enter the city with the intention to provoke a conflict, which will give color to more exactions.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Emperor WILLIAM will merely pass through Paris and his new possessions en route to Berlin.

CELEBRATING VICTORY.

Triumphal Entry of the Germans into Berlin—All the German Armies to be Represented.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* states that orders have been given the municipal authorities of Berlin to prepare quarters for the Saxon, Baden, Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops, who will pass through Berlin with the other returning troops. The orders say that it is the wish of the Emperor that all parts of Germany should be represented on the occasion of his entry into the capital.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

The Prolongation of the Armistice—A German Attack on Havre Before the News Was Known.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 28.—The armistice is prolonged to the 12th of March.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from Havre says the Germans, unaware of the prolongation of the armistice, attacked that city today. Their operations were checked by the appearance of a flag of truce from the city with the news, and hostilities at once ceased.

It is said that Gen. AURELLES DE PALADINES has been named commander of the National Guard of the Seine.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Agrarian Murders in Ireland—The Spanish Difficulty with Egypt.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Dispatches from various parts of Ireland, received today, report that several acts of agrarianism have occurred, in which a few persons were killed.

Mediation has been offered and accepted in the Spanish-Egyptian difficulty, and a peaceable solution is anticipated.

Proceedings in the British Parliament—Marriage With a Deceased Wife's Sister—Taxation and Capital.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The House of Lords today voted an address to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to veto the bill passed by an Australian Parliament, legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

In the House of Commons Mr. LOPES introduced a bill to remove gross irregularities in taxation, and prevent local capital from being driven abroad for investment.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.34	42	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.22	48	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	30.11	31	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.80	44	S.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.44	48	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.16	40	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill.	29.73	40	W.	High.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	29.97	54	S.	Brisk.	Fair.
Cleveland	29.73	47	S.	Brisk.	Fair.
Corinne	30.08	30	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.63	41	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Indianapolis	29.88	47	W.	Very brisk.	L. Rain.
Key West	30.30	66	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.22	48	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.30	46	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	30.10	57	S. E.	....	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.65	32	S. W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Mobile	30.34	63	E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Nashville	30.19	55	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	30.30	57	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-York	30.13	38	S. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Omaha	29.86	30	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Oswego	29.72	40	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.17	44	S.	Brisk.	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.94	45	S.	Brisk.	Fair.
Portland, Me.	30.10	33	S. W.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.72	44	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
San Francisco	30.27	50	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Savannah	30.41	46	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.90	40	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, O.	29.71	45	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Washington	30.11	41	S.	Brisk.	Clear.
Wilmingt'n, N.C.	30.43	45	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.31	41	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
New-London	30.17	38	S.	Brisk.	Fair.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Synopsis of Weather Reports for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The storm for the past few days has entirely left the East Atlantic Coast. The barometric depression reported last night in the north-west has moved with great rapidity eastward and southward, and is now over Upper Canada. It has produced a heavy fall in the barometer, and high winds on the lakes and in the Mississippi Valley.

The pressure is now recovering in the West and South-west. Clear weather and fresh winds have prevailed on the Gulf and Atlantic coast.

PROBABILITIES.

Fair weather and fresh winds are probable for Wednesday, on the Gulf and South Atlantic. Brisk winds will probably pass over the Lakes and East Atlantic with fair weather on the upper Lakes.

Observations on Mount Washington.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Observations taken at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 23.54, being a change of plus .35; thermometer, 7°, being a change of minus 7°; relative humidity, 44; wind, north-west; velocity of wind, 23 miles per hour. The velocity of the wind reached the rate of ninety-four miles per hour at 11 o'clock last night, and abated toward the morning. Never before have the frost features been so beautiful as those formed during last night. The clouds passed off the mountain at 10 A. M., and it has been clear since. The wind was blowing fiercely all day.

Furious Rain-Storm in the West—The Mississippi Rising.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 28.—A very strong south-west wind prevails here to-night, and a furious rain-storm is raging in Minnesota. All communication north of Lacrosse is stopped for the night. The Mississippi River is reported to be rising fast.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Adjournment of the Subcommittee of Investigation—No Adjustment Arrived at.

The Methodist Book Concern Investigating Committee has adjourned until March 20, without having done anything. They have been six days in session. The first morning on which they assembled they have been examining recommendations of the eight applicants for the place of experts in the hope of selecting one, two or three to whom they could unanimously intrust the examination of the affairs of the concern for the last twelve years. But in vain were all these sittings and debatings; nothing could be done unanimously. The process required for the appointment of experts was first his nomination by the Committee without one dissenting voice, then his approval by Judges FANCHER and REYNOLDS. Of the eight applicants only one man was so fortunate as to receive this nomination on the fourth day of the session. Then he was rejected by the Judges, and this week the members commenced their work without the slightest prospect of a solution of the problem before them. Monday was spent in useless debate, and on Tuesday, at noon, the Committee was compelled to adjourn without having accomplished anything. The reasons for this abrupt termination to their labors are that most of the members have duties to attend to in their own Conferences just now, and other calls from their homes which are imperative. The causes of their failure to appoint experts may be very plainly stated in a few words—individual prejudices against the nominees, and outside influence. The former might have been overcome, as was seen in the case of the solitary nominee, who was not approved by the Judges; but the latter could not. There was a person whose power to impede the track, straightforward action of the Committee, by discussing the various points of the questions at issue with some of the members, his friends, was great indeed. He has an office, in which he took every trouble to agitate the question whenever any of these members called upon him.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

PERSONAL, AND GENERAL.

CUBA.

The Tobacco Monopoly—Petition to Spain for Its Repeal.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—The cigar manufacturers held a meeting today, and adopted a petition for the repeal of the Tobacco Monopoly law of Spain, which was passed in January last. This law affects the tobacco interests unfavorably in Cuba.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Cylinder-Head of the Rob Roy Blown Out Near St. Louis—One Man Killed—Three Cars Burned on the Pan-Handle Railroad—One Man Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28.—About 5 o'clock this evening, as the steamer *Rob Roy*, hence to Keokuk, was passing Fort Washington-avenue, the steam blew out her drum-head, killing a colored man named WEST ROBINSON, and knocking overboard FRANK NASH, a camel-keeper, who was rescued. Two camels belonging to VAN AMBURG'S menagerie, on board the steamer at the time, were also blown overboard. The boat was immediately landed, and during the rush for the shore WM. MOFFATT, also connected with the menagerie, fell overboard with an infant in his arms, but both were rescued by MIKE GILLON, who plunged into the river and brought them both ashore. There was considerable excitement among the passengers. The damages will be repaired and the boat will resume her trip in the morning.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 28.—The fast-line train, on the Pan-Handle Railroad, going West, ran off the track near Mansfield, Penn., this morning, overturning one car, which, with two sleeping-cars, took fire and burned. But one passenger, JAMES CASSIDY, was injured, and he had his face slightly cut. GEORGE LOWE, a brakeman, was injured, but not seriously. The passengers lost but little property in the burning cars.

NEW-JERSEY.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Defeat of the Anti-Erie Bill—Veto of the Morris Canal Company Lease Bill—The Proposed State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28.—In the Senate, the Anti-Erie bill to repeal an act passed by the last Legislature, by which the Erie Railway Company was enabled to charge freights higher than they otherwise could, was lost. The Governor has vetoed the bill to permit the Morris Canal Company to lease their properties and franchises, on account of unfair preferences in the bill in favor of preferred stockholders over common stockholders. In the House, the Newark Park bill was lost. A bill was introduced to repeal the Bergen Drainage bill for the Newark and Elizabeth meadows. Both Houses will go into joint meeting, to-morrow afternoon, for the election of Judges of Common Pleas and Commissioners of Deeds. The bill for a State Board of Railroad Commissioners is backed up by petitions, with over 10,000 names attached.

Mr. GANZAY has offered to the House a joint resolution in favor of the annexation of Staten Island to New-Jersey. He declared that Staten Island was largely in favor of such annexation.

ARKANSAS.

The Impeachers Overreached by the Senate—Curious Proceedings—Gov. Clayton Preparing to Go to Washington.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 27.—The *Avalanche* Little Rock, special to-night says: A discussion took place on the motion made by Gov. CLAYTON, instructing the impeachment managers to appear at the bar of the Senate again and announce the impeachment of the Governor and Chief-Justice, the motion heretofore given being illegal because no quorum was present when presented. The managers stated that they had given due notice. Whether there was a quorum or not was not their business. The motion was finally carried, most of the Democrats voting for it on the ground that the notice was illegal. There is a clause in the code which says the Senate may dismiss articles if not presented within five days after their passage in the House. There are also sundry rules which the absent Senators prepared in the swamps and passed on Saturday over the heads of a minority. The operation of these rules and the previous question render it impossible for the managers to prosecute the impeachment. One of the rules allows only one attorney on each side to make an argument, in thirty minutes. Another gives the majority power to rule out anything they desire by a majority vote. The managers refuse to obey the instructions of the House to notify the Senate again, and it is understood that they will, to-morrow, ask to be relieved, on the ground that it is impossible to get justice. It is said Governor CLAYTON is packing his carpet-bag, preparatory to leaving for Washington. This evening he sent a message to both the Houses announcing that he had signed the bill doing away with the fifty per cent. penalty for the non-payment of taxes. Objections were made in both Houses on its reception.

Legislative Control of Railroads—Opinion of the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 28.—Gov. GEARY today sent a message to the Legislature, covering the opinion of the Attorney-General of the State, in answer to a resolution of the Legislature, in regard to the raising of tolls by coal railroads. The Attorney-General says:

I am of opinion as to all companies incorporated since the adoption of the Constitution of 1838, that a remedy for any injury to the public is entirely in the hands of the Legislature. The twenty-sixth section of article 1 of the Constitution says:

The Legislature shall have power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by or under any special or general law, whenever, in their opinion, it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

The gist of the opinion is that the Legislature has control of the matter, and that when two or more companies combine to raise the tolls, their officers can be indicted for conspiracy.

The Billiard Tournament at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 28.—At the billiard tournament, today, three games were played. GEORGE F. STONE, of Hartford, allowing odds of 200 to MATT HEWINS, of Hartford, won by a score of 1,001 to 585. Winner's average, 11¾; best runs, 96, 84, 81.

F. B. DENNISON, of Springfield, gave odds of 160 to GEORGE F. STONE. The game was won by the latter—1,000 to 489. Winner's average, 10⅔; best runs, 171, 66, 65.

C. E. WILSON, of Providence, beat F. B. DENNISON, of Springfield, by a run of 500.

A Hotel in Iowa Burned—Two Lives Believed to be Lost.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.—A special dispatch from Ackley, Iowa, says the new Bowler House of that place was burned last night. EDWARD WILLIAMS, an omnibus-driver, and a young man named JOHNSON, are missing, and it is thought that they perished in the flames. Loss, $40,000; insured, $17,000. The house was new and built to replace one burned about one year since.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 28.—The carriage-shop of ROBINSON & MCCALL, at the Falls, and the adjoining dwelling-house were burned this morning. The total loss is $6,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 28.—The satinet mill at Monson, Mass., owned by C. W. HOLMES & SON, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $18,000.

Daring Larcenies in the City.

As Mr. SOLOMON SLOCUM, of Marietta, Ohio, was coming down town on a Fourth-avenue car, from the 11 P. M. New-Haven train, a dexterous pickpocket succeeded in unbuttoning his coat and stealing his watch, valued at $120. The despoiled owner had kept his hand closed upon his pocket-book while the thieves were taking his time-piece. Mr. SLOCUM notified the Head-quarter detectives, who advised him to offer a reward that would tempt the thieves to restore the property.

Yesterday, while Mrs. RUTHERFORD STUYVESANT, of No. 245 East Fifteenth-street, was visiting a friend in East Forty-fourth-street, a sneak thief entered her carriage, at the door, and succeeded in carrying off a camel hair shawl, valued at $500, without attracting the attention of the coachman.

SMALL-POX.

More Cases Reported—How the Patients are Cared For.

There seems to have been no exaggeration of the alarming facts that have been mentioned in regard to the recent spread of pestilence in this City and adjoining places. In this City there are no new cases reported, and no immediate apprehension need be felt. In Hoboken several new cases have come to light. Four deaths have occurred since Sunday. The disease is greatly aggravated by the filthy, swampy nature of "the Meadows," westward of the city. This region is principally inhabited by the poorer classes, who are in constant danger from the malarious vapors.

The Flatbush Hospital has the largest number of cases. It is about four miles from the Fulton Ferry, just beyond the Brooklyn city line. There are accommodations for 120 patients. For ventilation, space, sun-light, water, and other facilities, it is well favored. There are various wards in the building, which are allotted to various kinds of infectious and contagious diseases. That portion given to the small-pox patients just now, is by far the most crowded. Yesterday five new cases of the latter disease were admitted. They were of a different and a much more malignant type than those previously received. There are now sixty-four cases, all of which are doing well, although fatal results may at any time ensue. The physicians aver that these patients have progressed much more favorably than those treated in private houses—probably because of the superior training of the nurses.

Private physicians frequently conceal the existence of their cases from the public for the sake of the family, who revolt at the idea of hospital associations. Dr. COCHRANE promptly visits every case that is reported, and if the vicinity is densely populated and the type of the disease malignant, he removes it to the hospital or quarantine. A carriage and an ambulance are provided for the choice of patients. The origin of this pestilence is traced to the extreme eastern portion of Williamsburg, known as Dutchtown, where it first made its appearance.

The clothing, bedding, &c., of the patients is burned and not disinfected. Arrangements have been made to reimburse the poor for such losses. There are a large number of scarlet fever cases in the other wards of the building, most of which are of an ordinary type and are doing well.

LECTURES.

The Coming Man—Lecture by Rev. Dr. Osgood.

Rev. DR. OSGOOD delivered the first of a course of lectures in aid of the free Church of St. Matthias, in the hall of Rutgers College, last evening, selecting for his subject "The Coming Man." He said this theme had been brought to his notice by being introduced, a few years since, to a sea Captain 103 years old, who had seen many of the distinguished men of the last century, and whose faculties were in such perfect condition that he was able to form accurate opinions of men of the present day. What great changes he must have witnessed; but how much greater would the change be were we able to look one hundred years ahead; or, to express it briefly, what would be the thoughts, feelings, and desires of an audience in this City, Feb. 28, A. D. 1971? Some children are now in their cradles who will witness these changes; and what will they be? We may be sure that the new type will be more intellectual. Tendencies are everything, and the tendency of our age is undoubtedly scientific or rational; even the Churches from the Roman Catholic to the Puritan, are going that way, and the coming man will be to a great extent an improvement upon them. Yet, while rational, he will not lack faith and enthusiasm and thereby become rationalistic; but he will learn from facts to look beyond facts, and from knowing more of the truth than we know to worship, with greater zeal, the Father of all truth. In the affairs of every-day life the difference will be very marked. Skillful physicians predict that amputation will have passed out of date, and others that the limit of human life will be increased to 150 or 200 years, by a corresponding increase in knowledge of the body and its ailments, certain to be reached by that time. In this respect, whether the coming man will have good cooks is a matter of greater importance than whether he will or will not use wine and tobacco. Freedom in its true sense, will be better recognized then than now, that is, the freedom which each man allows himself to act for the best and noblest of purposes, guided by a disciplined mind, perfect law being perfect emancipation. In social life the causes are even now at work which are to effect an assimilation of all the race, each person retaining, at the same time, his individuality—mutuality it may be called; by its power the tormenting questions of capital and labor, are to be settled; the social evil abolished; marriage placed on a purer and more attractive basis, and business conceited less for private aggrandizement. It has been said that there is such a thing as progressive creation, and that a century hence there will be a better and a more elevated race, using those who may then live as we now are, for domestic animals, as we use the horse and cow. This, I need hardly say, is French; that it should be so is incredible, and we may safely believe that the coming man will be even as we are, having the same hopes, the same heaven, the same God.

Lecture by Rev. John Hall, D. D.—"Touch Not, Taste Not, Handle Not," the Only Safe Rule.

Alexandra Chapel, King-street, was crowded last evening by a respectable audience, who listened with much attention to a lecture on temperance by JOHN HALL, D. D. No harsh or unfeeling language, he said, should be used toward those afflicted with intemperance, as many who are unfortunately afflicted with that disease possess kind hearts, and have often been led into sin by attractive social qualities. The liquor traffic was a bad one, but he would not undertake to speak evil of any one engaged in it. A good many, he was aware, would be glad to give it up if they saw their way out of it. The lecturer pointed out the bad effects produced on man by intemperance, and related many instances of the evils which is wrought on respectable and educated friends of his in Ireland. He contrasted the death of the drunkard with that of a friend of his who, while laboring under brain fever, took away his own life, and asked them if they could for a moment hesitate to choose between the two forms of death. The drunkard was responsible for his death, but in the other case the disease was caused by God, and the man was not accountable for his actions. The mind of man should control the body, and appropriate truths should be brought to bear upon him by appealing to his reason and to his conscience, that is if he has a clear mind, a mind not already clouded by the influence of stimulants. The doctor spoke of the evils of intemperance in the family circle and of the difficulty of keeping the marriage vows when either the husband or the wife is a drunkard. He described three classes of drunkards—the good-natured, the quarrelsome and the religious drunkard, for, strange to say there are men who do not talk of religion until they are drunk, when they become quite theological. He asked, how can a woman love, respect, or even be faithful to a man who has shown himself a brute? or how can children have the right feeling for the parents who are habitual drunkards? There cannot be home happiness where drunkenness has place and power, and drink in any shape should not be allowed to enter the happy home. He next pointed out the heavy burdens which the community have to bear and which are produced by intemperance. If he could receive the amount spent for drink in New-York he would undertake to pay all the doctors, all the Judges, support all the places of worship, double the salaries of all the ministers, support the prisons, asylums and other public institutions, and if he was allowed to keep the balance he'd be the richest man in New-York. There is a common impression that drunkenness is the sin of the poor. This is a mistake, as in proportion to their numbers there is a greater amount of drunkenness among the rich than among the poor. The rich man can hide it, but the poor cannot. Abstinence, complete abstinence, was the only cure for this upas tree. He asked them to unite and pledge themselves against the use of drink, and to enter their names on the total abstinence roll. In conclusion, the doctor condemned the practice of giving drink to visitors on New-Year's Day, and appealed to the ladies to abolish that injurious system in future.

Calico Hop of the Lincoln Union.

The members of the Lincoln Union, a large and flourishing organization belonging to the Ninth Ward, gave a calico hop at Apollo Hall last evening. There was a very fine company present, and the entertainment proved to be of a highly enjoyable character. The special feature was the extensive number of calico dresses and dress coats which were displayed on the occasion, and which made quite an attractive spectacle.

ALBANY.

The Governor at Length Yields to Tweed and Signs the Water Bill.

Two Elaborate Vetoes Sent in to Offset This Action.

Dissatisfaction of the Rural Democracy With the Governor's Course.

The Income Tax Repeal Question—The Ring Job for Rapid Transit in New-York—Possibility of Its Success—Gould and the Erie Directors' Bill—He Puts His Faith in Tweed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1871.

Whenever an opportunity offers, which is very seldom, to give Gov. HOFFMAN credit for a good act, or for omitting to do a bad one, he is sure to spoil it all before the ink is dry that records the well-meant praise. Thus, at the very moment your correspondent telegraphed the statement last evening that TWEED's water job and the Broadway widening swindle had not yet received the Executive sanction, and that there was a bare possibility of their being vetoed, the Governor was engaged in putting his signature to them. The fact was duly announced in the *Argus* this morning, and took many people by surprise. The delay in the Governor's action had induced the belief on the part of many, including some of the Governor's best friends, that he would not give his approval to measures so objectionable in themselves, and whose passage through the Legislature was marked by such notorious and glaring features of bribery and corruption. But the presence of TWEED on the ground, yesterday, brought matters to an issue; the Governor's scruples, if he had any, were soon knocked out of his head, and he was forced to affix his signature to the bills before the "Boss" retired for the night. Immediately following this act of subserviency to the Tammany "Ring," it was natural, of course, to look for some ostentatious display of the veto power. Accordingly, no one, familiar with the tricks of his Excellency, was disappointed when his Private Secretary marched into the Assembly Chamber this morning, bearing on his shoulders two ponderous vetoes—one of a bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Orleans County to build a lock-up at Medina, and the other of a bill to supply the village of Saratoga with pure and wholesome water. The veto of this last bill has given rise to a good deal of comment, and to some very pointed criticisms on the Governor's action which it might have been beneficial for him to listen to. The bill was introduced by Mr. HILL, a Democrat from that district, and was urged by most of the leading men of Saratoga. It has the same object in view for that village that TWEED's Water bill professes to have for New-York; it has none of the objectionable features of TWEED's bill, and, above all, it was not passed through the Legislature by bribery. Yet this is vetoed with a grand Gubernatorial flourish, while TWEED's job receives Mr. HOFFMAN's signature and becomes a law. It will not require many more acts like this, judging from the remarks made by Democrats in the Assembly today, to convince the rural Democracy of what many of them already feel to their shame—that the great Democratic Party of the Empire State has come to be a mere vassal of the New-York "Ring," and that its country members have no rights which TWEED, SWEENY, HOFFMAN & Co. are bound to respect.

INSTRUCTING CONGRESS.

The Senate occupied the entire morning session in discussing a resolution, offered by CREAMER, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to repeal the income tax. All were in favor of the resolution, but it was apparent that the Democratic side of the Senate desired to make a little party capital out of it; and this gave rise to a lengthy discussion, which ranged over the entire political field, from BUCHANAN's Administration to the present time. A substitute was offered, conceding the original necessity of the income tax, but this was voted down by the Democrats. Finally, the original resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

STEAM TRANSIT IN NEW-YORK.

About twenty bills for steam railroads in the City of New-York, have been introduced this session, and are now in the hands of committees. They comprise every variety of railroad transit, including underground, tunnel, arcade, elevated, &c., &c.; but the grand scheme introduced by GENET, last evening, caps the climax of absurdity, and for that reason will stand the best chance of success. It proposes that the road shall be built by the City under the superintendence of the Ring, with a few millionaires thrown in as ornamental advisers, that it shall cost not exceeding ten million dollars, and that the City authorities shall have the whole charge of the road, when built, with power to regulate the fares, &c., &c., and pay over the profits, (!) after deducting the expenses, to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. As will be seen, it would furnish one of the fattest jobs the Ring has had for a long time, besides providing a permanent field for official thievery and corruption. This is why the scheme will meet with favor in the Legislature. The only reason why New-York has not had rapid transit from the Battery to Harlem, long before this, is because no scheme has hitherto been concocted by which the road could be built by the Ring, and with the City's money. This bill of GENET's meets the emergency, and therefore its passage may be looked for with confidence.

A HEARING ON THE ERIE BILL.

The Railroad Committee have positively promised to give a hearing on GOODRICH's bill to repeal the Erie Directors' act to-morrow morning. Mr. SOUTHMAYD, of the firm of EVARTS, CHOATE & SOUTHMAYD, will address the Committee. It is said that GOULD has concluded to make no opposition to the passage of the bill in the Assembly, but will rely on his fellow-director TWEED to kill it in the Senate. S.

Evening Session of the Assembly—Attempt to Make Democratic Capital—Arbitrary Ruling of the Speaker Pro Tem., and the Consequence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The Assembly held an evening session, and considered a number of unimportant bills in Committee of the Whole. There was an interesting episode in the proceedings, arising out of an attempt on the part of the Democrats to make a little capital for FERNANDO WOOD and other Democratic members of Congress. Speaker HITCHMAN read a dispatch from Washington, announcing that the Ex-Mayor's resolution to repeal the duty on coal had passed the House of Representatives, and this was deemed of sufficient importance to call for a vote of thanks to the aforesaid FERNANDO, which HITCHMAN had embodied in the form of a resolution. ALVORD objected, and by the standing rules of the Assembly the resolution was obliged to lie over. But FRear, who had been called to the Chair by the Speaker, decided that they were in order, and this absurd and arbitrary ruling drew forth a scathing rebuke from ALVORD about the treatment which the minority had received from the Democratic majority in this Legislature. He warned them that if they continued thus to ride rough-shod over the minority, and to violate the long-standing rules of the House, the time might come when they would be compelled to swallow a few doses of their own medicine. TOM FIELDS finally came to the rescue of the over-zealous Chairman, and extricated him from his difficulty, and the resolution was laid over under the rule. The Democracy in both Houses of the Legislature appear to have suddenly turned their whole attention to Congress, doubtless with the idea that they can thus divert the minds of the people from their own rascality. The feeble attempts made today to gain capital for their party, indicate the poverty of their resources in this line, together with the weakness and utter lack of ability of the men who now assume to lead the Democracy in this State.

REGULAR RECORD.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

The following bills were introduced:

Authorizing the construction of a street railroad in the City of Auburn.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Regulating the crossing of highways by the Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Port Morris Railroad Company.

By Mr. LEWIS—To enlarge and improve the Lancaster rural cemetery, in Erie County.

By Mr. TWEED—Repealing the act for improving certain streets in New York, passed in 1870, so far as the same relates to Madison-avenue.

By Mr. LEWIS—Repealing the act to provide for the appraisal of canal claims against the State.

By Mr. PIERCE—Providing that the capital stock of the Commonwealth Insurance Company may be increased $600,000, and that the stockholders shall notify the directors of their desire to sell stock, and they shall direct the sale of the same within ten days.

By Mr. GENET—Defining the duties and liabilities of gold and stock brokers, providing that they shall be deemed auctioneers, and subject to their liabilities. They shall each pay a license to the State of $250, and give bonds in the sum of $5,000, and make returns of all sales, which shall be subject to a State tax of 50 cents on each $10,000 of sales; also, providing for the election of officers of the Holy Trinity Church of Harlem, in New-York City.

By Mr. HARDENBURGH—Making an appropriation to pay the expenses of collectors of tolls, and the superintendence of ordinary repairs, and maintenance of canals for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, to supply deficiencies in former appropriations, and to confirm the action of the Commissioner of the Canal Fund, in providing funds for the above purposes.

By Mr. KENNEDY—Incorporating the University Railway Company of Syracuse.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were reported:

Providing for regulating the grades, curbing, guttering, and flagging of certain streets in the City of New-York; incorporating the Harlem Hospital of the City of New-York; to facilitate the construction of the Syracuse and Chenango Railroad Company; authorizing the appointment of additional clerks in the District Courts of New-York.

THE BINGHAMTON WATER BILL.

The bill amending the Binghamton Water Supply act was passed.

TAX RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. LORD offered the following:

Whereas, The aggregate amount of national taxation imposed upon the people is unprecedented, and has become exceedingly burdensome upon the labor of the country, while all the evils of heavy taxation are aggravated by unequal laws and unjust exemptions, [illegible] it is hereby

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That the Senators in Congress from this State be, and they are hereby instructed, and the Representatives in Congress from this State requested, to use their influence and efforts in procuring the passage of all necessary laws to impose and enforce taxation upon all Government bonds and securities owned by individuals, associations or corporations to such an extent and amount as will equalize as nearly as may be the aggregate amount of national and State taxation upon all other property.

Second—To demand and use their influence to procure at once the abolition of all taxes and duties upon coal and thus relieve the laboring and poorer classes from an unreasonable and oppressive imposition upon one of the necessaries of life.

Third—To oppose all donations of public land to corporations or individuals for any purpose or objects whatever, and to adopt measures which will restore to the Government all lands heretofore granted to corporations, or the avails thereof, in all cases where the terms of the grant have not been strictly complied with. Tabled under the rule.

Mr. CREAMER offered a joint resolution requesting the Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the income tax. A long debate took place.

Mr. LEWIS moved the following as a substitute:

Whereas, The income tax was entirely necessary when adopted, and is now unnecessary, therefore our Representatives in Congress are requested to vote for its repeal.

This was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bowen, Elwood, Harpending, Kennedy, Lewis, Minier, Parker, Scott, Thayer, Winslow, Woodin—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Banks, Cauldwell, Creamer, Frost, Genet, Graham, Hardenburg, Lord, Morgan, Norton, Pierce, Sanford, Tweed—13.

Mr. CREAMER's resolution was adopted.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill amending the charter of the Oriental Savings Bank, of New-York, returned by the Governor, was amended by inserting the words "State of New-York" and repassed.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

To protect buoys moored in the Niagara River; ordered to third reading. Amending the act fixing the fees of Justices of Peace, Constables, jurors, &c.; ordered to a third reading. Authorizing the Syracuse and Northern Railroad Company to construct a swing-bridge over the Oswego Canal in the First Ward of Syracuse; third reading. Authorizing the Governor and Senate to appoint an Inspector of Gas Meters who shall appoint three deputies to reside in New-York, Brooklyn and Albany; third reading. Amending the charter of the Loan[illegible] Bank, of New-York; third reading.

YONKERS POLICE.

A bill was introduced by Mr. SCRIBNER to organize and establish a Police force for Yonkers.

VETOED BILLS REJECTED.

The Governor returned the bill authorizing the Supervisors of Orleans County to build a lock-up at Medina, without his approval, as the tax would be unjust. The bill was rejected. Also, the bill to incorporate the Granite, Lake County, Saratoga, Company. The Governor's objection to this is that the title is vague and citizens are opposed to it. The bill was rejected.

The House took a recess till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

FERNANDO WOOD'S COAL RESOLUTION.

A dispatch received by the Governor from FERNANDO WOOD, announcing the passage by the House of Representatives of his resolution removing the duties on coal, was read to the House.

Mr. HITCHMAN offered a joint resolution thanking Mr. WOOD, and those acting with him, in carrying this repeal.

Mr. ALVORD objected to a consideration of the resolution at this time, as he wished to debate it.

Mr. FIELDS moved to lay all orders of business on the table, so as to take up the resolution, which was lost by 60 to 46—not two-thirds.

Mr. FIELDS moved to strike out the words "if the Senate concurs," so that the resolution should not be concurrent.

Mr. ALVORD raised the point of order that the resolution was not properly before the House.

The Chair (Mr. FREAR) decided that it was properly before the House.

Mr. ALVORD appealed from this decision of the Chair.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN said that while he was prepared to vote for the resolution for the reason that he could thank a faithful Representative, though he was a Democrat, for fearlessly discharging his duty to the people, yet he must sustain the appeal. The rules were clearly against the decision of the Chair.

Mr. FIELDS, after speaking at some length in comparing the Democratic with the Republican Party, withdrew his motion to amend, and the Chair decided that the appeal fell.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:

To punish frauds in mortgages; ordered to a third reading. Requiring telegraph companies to keep more accurate time records; on motion of Mr. LITTLEJOHN, laid on the table. Relative to the Marine District Court of New-York; third reading. Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to borrow $172,000 to pay city expenses; third reading. Authorizing the City of Binghamton to borrow money to enlarge the County Court grounds; third reading. Incorporating the Westchester Savings Bank; third reading. Authorizing the extension of Cherry Valley, Sharon and Albany Railroad into or through any town in the Counties of Otsego or Herkimer, and to facilitate the construction thereof; third reading. Authorizing the town of Yonkers to issue bonds to pay for street improvements; third reading. For the election of a Receiver of Taxes and Assessments for the town of Rye and village of Port Chester; third reading. Amending Rensselaer County Poor law; third reading. Providing for the election of a Supervisor at Large for the County of Kings; third reading.

Adjourned.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Investigation Before the Senate Committee on Charitable Associations—Testimony of Messrs. J. E. Williams, William N. Booth and Others—Senator Norton Pronounces the Charges Groundless.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The investigation into the charges against the New-York Children's Aid Society was continued this evening before the Senate Committee on Charitable Associations, Senator BANKS in the chair. A large deputation of trustees and employes of the Society appeared before the Committee, bringing with them the records and books.

Mr. J. E. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan Bank, being sworn, testified that he had been Treasurer of the Society for eighteen years, and that nearly one million dollars had passed through his hands, of which not a dollar had been to his knowledge squandered or misappropriated. During the first seven years nothing had been received from either City or State. After eleven years they had expended $175,000, of which $[illegible] had come from public sources. The appropriation asked for now, $30,000, was only one-sixth of the annual expenditure, the checks on any misuse of their trust funds were stringent and exact; everything in the management and financial accounts of the Society had been open and above-board; the donations of Mr. CHAUNCEY ROSE he stated to be about $200,000 in bonds and cash; the income of Mr. ROSE he (Mr. ROSE) desired to be especially used for the emigration of children to the West; the gifts for this purpose came from every State of the Union.

Mr. WILLIAM N. BOOTH, President of the Board of Trustees, testified as to the organization of the Society, and the care taken by the trustees in the work. The five lodging-houses, sheltering some 11,000 different children, he stated, were managed with the utmost economy and good judgment. The fever which broke out in the Girls' Lodging-house in 1867 was due solely to the introduction of a French girl, who was already suffering under typhus fever.

Mr. HOWARD POTTER testified that he had been a trustee in the Society for eighteen years, and that the trustees took a careful part in the work of the Society. He gave a full and interesting statement of the tabulated accounts, and paid the highest tribute to the economy and thoroughness of this charity, and stated that it had excited much attention in England, where it had been publicly commended by members of Parliament.

Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, being sworn, gave an interesting account of the foundation of the Boys' Lodging-house in Eighteenth-street, in which he had much share, the building having been purchased by a few gentlemen and presented to the Society. Such lodging-houses he considered to be a necessity in a large city. Mr. J. MACY testified that he had been sixteen years connected with the Society, and that the accounts are kept by double-entry, and that all accounts and vouchers are regularly examined by the Finance Committee. No important mistake had ever been found in the books. He corresponded yearly with from 3,000 to 4,000 persons, and on an average receives about 2,000 letters from children and their employers. He had personal knowledge of a great many boys growing up to be respectable citizens, others having married well, and others graduating in Western colleges. Out of 21,000 sent, not over twelve all from have turned out criminals. The percentage of boys returning to the City from the West is too small to be computed, not more than one annually. From correspondence and personal knowledge, he was thoroughly satisfied that this was very few turned out badly, and that it is the only way of saving large boys from falling into criminal practices, was to send them to good country homes. He regarded the system of sending families to the West as one of the best features of the work of the Society. Not a family has been sent which has not improved by the removal. The Society had never changed the name of a child, and Catholic children had often been intrusted to Catholic families.

Mr. J. P. BROCK, the Western agent, testified that during the last three years he had traveled 20,000 miles, and had taken to the West 1,200 children, who were growing up to be useful men and women.

Mr. E. WOLF presented a full vindication of his own character, and the Girls' Lodging-house from all the charges made against both. Of all the 21,000 children whom he had taken to the West, he knew of none, he said, who had become criminals or had become chargeable on the public. He had placed at times Catholic children in Catholic families.

Senator NORTON, at the close of the investigation, stated that he considered the charges without foundation, and that he should support the bill in the Senate. The Committee, on Mr. TWEED's return, will probably report favorably on the bill appropriating $30,000 to the Society. Mr. FRIEDMAN, the principal witness, was not present. The result of the investigation was received with much satisfaction by the many friends of the Society in Albany, who have never believed that there was the slightest foundation for these accusations.

THE NEW-HAMBURG DISASTER.

Investigation Before Joint Legislative Committee—Testimony of Officials of the Company—Simmons' Watch Stopped at 10:25 P. M.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—At a meeting of the Legislative Joint Committee, to investigate the New-Hamburg railroad disaster, this afternoon, the first witness examined was ISAAC A. COLEMAN, of New-York, a civil engineer. He said he had examined the bridge and found it to contain good and sound timber.

WEBSTER, master-carpenter on the Hudson division of the Central Railroad, testified that he had examined the road where the accident occurred two weeks before it happened, and found it in good order; there are no signals to operate from the ground; to change the signal on the draw a man has to ascend about thirty-four feet; the signal was in order, and could have been changed in a minute and a half; all tracks of the oil-train have not yet been taken out of the water; the axle, which it is supposed was broken and caused the accident, has not yet been found; on examination, I found there had been a car off the track as far back as to the station; I don't know how much further back; the instructions are to hire as watchmen the best men that can be got; the number employed at the time was as great as at any former time; we have a man stationed at the draw; his name is HENRY HEWITT; we have men and lights at all such places always; HEWITT was also to look after the water-pipe at the water-station at Old Troy, just below; he is to see that the engines does not leave the pipe hanging in a dangerous position.

JOHN M. FLOOD, track-master of the third division, from Poughkeepsie to Cold Spring, testified that there was but one man at a time at the draw at the New-Hamburg station; his duty is to patrol from Old Troy to the draw; this has always been the case; at Old Troy there used to be a tank; now there is a pen-stock, which has reduced the duties of the watchman; the watchman could run down the track and signal a train quicker than he could go up and change the signal; the light in Winter is for the purpose of telling the engineer where to stop to get water; at Old Troy it is a sort of landmark or light-house; the watchman is not instructed to change the light in case of danger; I never knew of a red light being used in Winter at that point; in the Summer time it is used to indicate that the draw is open.

JOHN BRADLEY, of New-York, car examiner at the Hudson River Railroad station at Thirtieth-street, testified: I examined the train when it left New-York and found it perfect, as to brakes, bell-ropes, &c.; there was a patent brake on one end and a hand brake on the other end of each car.

NICHOLAS TALLON, of New-York, testified: I was fireman on the express-train when the accident occurred; we were probably thirty or forty rods below Old Troy when we first had a signal from the oil-train to stop; we were going at the rate of about thirty miles per hour; I felt no application of brakes; I felt the reversing of the engine just after we passed Old Troy; when I heard the signal, I said to the engineer, "I guess something is the matter with the draw;" I then pulled as hard as I could on the cords attached to the patent brakes; felt no effect of this effort. The witness then detailed the events and said he spoke to the engineer, urging him to jump off; the engineer made no answer, simply looked at him, turned away, and then witness jumped off. Witness said, we always look for the light at the draw as a guide; can see it two miles below, and if it is red instead of white we stop.

DANIEL CARROLL, the night watchman and switchman at the Hamburg depot, repeated his testimony given at the Inquest.

WM. BAIRD, engineer on the Hudson River Railroad, testified that he is guided as to safety by the lights on the road; in his opinion it would be impossible to stop that train short of from 120 to 130 rods; in Summer time it could be done at shorter distance; the patent brakes are operated by the engineer and fireman; the engineer on this train could not have seen the signal at the draw 120 or 130 rods distant if he stayed on his side of the engine; and by that time it would be impossible to stop the engine in time to avoid this collision, but the engineers come over here to look for this signal in time to stop; this is their practice. Witness exhibited SIMMONS' (the engineer's) watch stopped at twenty-five minutes past ten, or seventeen minutes after the train was due there. Other testimony has shown that the train was behind that much time.

S. D. GRAHAM, foreman of the track repairers on the Dutchess and Columbia Road, testified that he had been employed on the Hudson River Railroad at Hamburg. The signal was merely one to notify danger on the bridge when something was the matter with the bridge. It was not deemed expedient to use it to give notice of danger anywhere else. If anything was the matter, we would not touch the lower signal, but would run down the road to give a signal.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN asked the witness if a train of cars was broken down and thrown across the track on the bridge he would not consider it his duty to change the signal in the tower?

Witness answered that he would not. That he would run down the track with a light instead. Considered himself instructed to do so.

At this point the investigation was adjourned until 3 P. M. to-morrow.

Skating—The Last Carnival of the Season.

The Brooklyn Rink was crowded last night on the occasion of the last festival of the season, the entertainment consisting of the repetition of the children's fantastical, which proved such a success a few weeks since. The same programme was gone through with, and fully a hundred persons were on the ice in costume during the evening. This entertainment closes the season at the Rink, with the exception of such days' skating as the weather will admit of during the coming week, and it has been the most successful season since the building was erected. Last night completed the thirty-ninth day of skating at the Rink during the past Winter.

THE UNITED ITALY.

Transfer of the Capital to Rome—Providing for the Pope—Anxious Looks Toward France—Recognition of American Sympathy—The Broken Home of Mario and Grisi.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1871.

The Chamber promptly confirmed the amendments made by the Senate to the bill for the transfer of the capital, and that measure is now the law of the land. Signor GADDA, the Minister of Public Works, has left for Rome to prepare for the advent of the Government. Gen. LA MARMORA has come back to Florence, and the hereditary Prince is, for the time, installed as a sort of military Viceroy of the Eternal City. The clerical party is to be made familiar by degrees with the royal rule, and as for the Romans themselves, there is among them an increasing feeling of content, now that the uncertainty is removed caused by the hesitation of the Government to act after Rome was occupied by the military forces. Certain placemen of the Crown have, with their desks and papers, already been summoned to the new political centre, and others are preparing to follow. A special commission is to be created to have the general direction of the no trifling work of recasting the Government, and we have the promise that the present week shall not pass without a beginning being made.

GUARANTEES FOR THE POPE.

The first article of the scheme of law fixing the guarantees for the Pope has been voted by the Deputies, and the second is now under consideration. The sum named in the bill as the annual allowance to the Pontiff is somewhat more than three millions of francs. I have not noticed that any proposal has been made to reduce this amount, for the question is much less one of money than of making sure that there shall be no violation of the principle of liberty, either as concerns the Pontiff or the State. One of the first objects of the law is to secure the inviolability of the Pope in his person, and to place him in a position of dignity and honor not inferior to that of the Sovereign. The Constitution makes the King an almost irresponsible agent, and his person inviolable; alike exempt from criticism and ridicule. The purpose is to give to the Pontiff the same position of immunity; but in such a way as not to restrict the liberty of the Press, or expose it to the annoyance of frequent prosecutions. It is to this part of the project of law that the Deputies are giving careful attention. As the case is at present, without any legal enactment, the Pope is more broadly caricatured than any other leading personage, either in or out of the Kingdom of Italy; unless it be the fallen ISABELLA, or the Ex-Emperor NAPOLEON. All the ridiculous prints that have appeared here in the past half-dozen years would form a curious collection. Our devoted Irish friends, brought up at a distance from this central seat of Catholic influence, would be surprised to see to what lengths these more independent sons of the Church go.

For the rest, it is now clear that this last of the three leading measures concerning Rome, will, before long, with modifications, become law. After that the Government and country will have to patiently wait, we do not know how long, to see if the Papal party will accept the reasonable terms of reconciliation offered to it. There, indeed, is the rub.

LOOKING TOWARD FRANCE.

The condition of France, and the prospect of peace or continued war, preoccupies attention here as much or more than at any time before. For Italy the most interesting thing to know is what kind of government is to succeed in that country, the present provisional direction of affairs, and what kind of relations are in the future to exist between Italy and France. There are those here, sympathizing with the Papal Party in its hopes of the restoration of the temporal power, who insist that, after all her misfortunes, when she finds herself once more on her feet, France will again interfere in Italian affairs. These hold with obstinacy that to have the support of the clerical faction, the Government of France, whatever it may be, must avenge the occupation of Rome. To us there appears no probability that France will ever attempt to repeat so fatal an error; but to the passionate adherents of the ancient system, the certainty of such action is foolishly believed in. If France learns a single lesson of wisdom from present calamities, it seems as if it must be that of letting other nations manage their own affairs. We have been witnesses of the prudence and good sense displayed in her policy by Austria since the disasters which followed two unsuccessful wars;—cutting herself loose from Rome, and the baleful system of the Middle Ages. It is much more likely that France, when her fortunes are once more established, will follow rather than oppose the example of Italy. Escaped from a rule founded upon a violated oath, and for nearly twenty years maintained by falsehood, the people of France may find here a free Government, with a Sovereign at its head who has acted with honesty and been faithful to his word when others have been false, and given to monarchical Europe a fair model for imitation.

THE AMERICAN DEMONSTRATION OF SYMPATHY.

The great demonstration in New-York in favor of Italian unity continues to find an echo here. The greater part of the newspapers have published the account, and little doubt is now left on which side the real sympathies of the people of the United States are enlisted. In spite of adverse declarations, many times repeated, well-informed persons have known what the tone of America would be when the time came to speak.

MARIO'S VILLA.

Many who have visited Florence have made one of their pleasantest excursions in the charming suburbs, to the baronial villa Salviati, of late years the property and sometimes residence, of GRISI and MARIO. The house was built four or five hundred years back, and although considerable changes have been made in modern times, it still preserves the air of the feudal period. The death of GRISI a year or two ago, and MARIO pursuing his artistic career in foreign cities, and the children receiving an education more American or English than Italian, has broken up this home in which these two favorites of the lyric muse, in the quiet dignity of a retirement of opulent elegance, had hoped to end their days. Many visitors, in the past two weeks, have driven or walked out to the villa, to make an inspection of the great number of objects of fine and decorative art now offered for sale. The chateau, also, is to pass into other hands. Some go to gratify curiosity, and others to purchase articles of taste or utility, to preserve as memorials of those who, in their time, have contributed so much to the enjoyment of those who find their most delicious solace in the musical art.

ITALIAN WEATHER.

The dreariest Winter known in a long Italian experience is drawing on toward its close, to the relief of foreign visitors and the tired-out native population. The Italians love the sun, so that they may bask in it in Winter on the sheltered side of every wall that lifts itself toward the south. But they really have less of the sun during the whole year than we do in our climate. Americans who come here are surprised to find themselves for many days under a cloud, while on the other side of the ocean the sun is making the frosty atmosphere sparkle with a crystaline splendor.

DETERIORATION OF MANNERS.

As much as we applaud Italy, and as warm as are our optimist hopes, a love of truth forces the confession that an evident deterioration of manners is going on. A few days' observation here in Florence, by one who has some knowledge of the language, is sufficient proof of this; and sad is the fact that the grossest evidence is furnished by boys who have hardly yet got beyond the years of adolescence. The most profane and obscene language assails your ears, and is written upon the walls of the town. Public decorum is disturbed by screams and yells fit for savage life, and reverence for persons, monuments, and institutions seems to be growing less and less. Here, also, numbers are found who are aspiring after that delectable, but somewhat paradoxical, state of society, in which everybody is as good as his neighbor and a great deal better. It cannot be said that democracy, which is running rampant over the world, is improving the minor morals of the population. There is more slang in journalism than there was, and politicians have less respect for each other. The democracy of the early epoch of our Republic, which, in WASHINGTON and his associates, gave the world such fine examples of manners, hardly finds imitators as further "progress" is made. The vulgarity of undisciplined individual assertion becomes every day more gross.

NON-EXECUTION OF LAWS.

But the most serious question of the moment here is not that of a deterioration of manners, but the laxness on the part of the authorities in the execution of laws for the protection of life and property. Years ago it was thought that the south of Italy was the part in which was found the greatest numbers of those needing always the strong hand of power to keep them from violating the rules and abusing the privileges of free society. But those who are now giving most anxiety to orderly citizens, and awakening the solicitude of the Government, are the populations of the Romagnia, a portion of the territory of the former Pontifical States. For some time acts of violence have been increasing, and the worst feature of this state of things is that it is becoming more and more difficult to obtain the arrest or conviction of the offenders in cases of assassination or highway robbery, or kidnapping to obtain a sum of money for ransom—a sort of crime peculiar to communities of the Latin race. There is no subject of local interest which at the moment so much engages the discussions of the newspapers. The Ministerial organ is the first to admit the magnitude of the evil, and to demand with a loud voice the adoption of thorough and energetic measures on the part of the authority. The President of the Cabinet has made it the subject of a discourse in Parliament, and a project has been devised which will soon be brought under discussion in that body. The legislation is to have special reference to the District of Ravenna, which city, with the neighboring one of Faenza, has given the most examples of criminal insubordination, and where rapid progress is making toward the breaking up of society. In that district, with a limited population, there were last year thirty-five cases of assassination and forty-three of man-killing, an increase of twelve cases of the former and ten of the latter over the number reported the previous year. Of highway robbery, the number of cases rose from 142 in 1869 to 327 in 1870. Of theft, 1,049 cases, or 247 more than in the previous year. But the worst fact of all is to be added. Of 2,228 prosecutions brought before the Tribunal last year, 1,446 fell to the ground, because witnesses could not be found to testify to the facts. Fear of vengeance shut the mouths of those with a knowledge of the truth.

REMEDIES.

The first object of the authority must be to dispel the prevailing terror and lift the *morale* of the public mind, so that justice may once more have free course. The liberty, of which the country enjoys so much, cannot be maintained without a Government of a robustness free from all sentimentalism and timid hesitation; ready to punish without cruelty, but with a sure and terrible severity, the enemies of society; and the principle is a sound one, whether applied for the protection of good citizens and of order at Ravenna or in the City of New-York. A doubt prevails whether the present Ministry has a courage quite up to the demands of the time; and such a doubt is calculated to destroy half the moral force of any council, whether State or municipal. I state facts and make criticisms with the same frankness, whether the same be on the side of the civil or clerical source of influence. The country is in a state of transition, and the clerical party has been so busy looking after the conservation of political interest, that it has been forgetful to a degree of the exercise of duties in its legitimate sphere. I have not the slightest doubt that when reforms now going on are perfected, and the new system gets into working order, if the ministers of the church sincerely accept it, and labor in their true sphere with becoming zeal, their influence and their power for good will be greater than ever before. The surest foundation upon which any society can be built is that which has for its corner-stone a true system of Christian morality, and this Catholic priests must labor for, thinking less of dogmatic theology and of the acquisition of political power.

THE CARNIVAL.

The carnival in Florence, so far, has been languid almost to sadness, and last Sunday the Corso was attempted in streets filthy with mud, accumulated during weeks of dripping rain. In-doors there has been more animation, and Americans here, in large numbers, with their elegant dancing parties and suppers, have contributed in good proportion to promote gayety; for which the newspapers from day to day give them credit.

ANGELICO.

A Burglar in a Box—How the Supposed Express Robber Explains the Matter.

Further information from Denver throws discredit upon the story sent by telegraph, that one F. C. CROSS, a young man from Massachusetts, attempted to rob an express-car on the Union Pacific Railroad, by gaining admission into it in a box to be sent as freight. He himself has said, since his arrest, that his funds were getting low, and that, finding his fare home would cost him $65, while the box could be sent for $20, he made the box and attempted to get a cheap passage to New-England. The Denver *Tribune* describes the interior of the box, and speaks of CROSS thus:

In one end of the box is frame-work, netted with stout twine, a fine thing for the head to rest upon. The other end is the commissary. Here are bread, cakes, a can of butter, apples, and many little dainties for a long journey, an odd suit and other comforts. The only suspicious thing about it is the armory—a pistol. His manner leaves no doubt that he is partially demented. He says he hopes people will not laugh at him. His freak was merely an effort to get a cheap rate to Boston. "The thing didn't work, and here I am." There are intimations current today that a part of this "cunningly-devised plan" was the robbery of the express. Those who know this young man can't believe that he is familiar with the wicked ways of the world. They look upon the whole thing as a kind of strange freak, done, as the young man expresses it, "partly for fun, and partly for economy."

MURDER OF PRIM.

The Assassination and Its Authors—The Republicans Guiltless.

From the London Echo, Feb. 16.

We have received anonymously, and purporting to come from an American sailor just arrived in London from Italy, the following extraordinary account of the plot, the murder, and the murderers of the late Marshal PRIM. Internal evidence will justify an opinion that the document is one of very much importance. We publish it in the precise form in which it reached our hands, professing no knowledge as to the character of the source from whence the information is derived.

THE DESIGN.

The King had been elected. High and noble aspirations had been crushed, as well as long-cherished plans frustrated for gratifying private ambition and advancement. Every lawful means had been resorted to to prevent the election, and now that the consummation was so near crime must do the rest. The criminals reasoned that the first step taken must be to murder the man who had most contributed to the failure of their hopes. They considered that the King, upon hearing that PRIM had been killed in the streets of Madrid, would with good reason deem that he, a foreigner, and odious to the nation, must be the next victim, and would not even step on shore from the ship that brought him. And besides, the revolution that was to follow the assassination in Madrid, would spread to the provinces, and the whole country would have risen against the King by the time of his landing.

THE PLAN

was first to murder PRIM in his carriage. Then to take possession of the carriage, and drive to the Plaza de la Cebada, a square in the centre of a district where the lowest and most desperate classes of Madrid live. This square literally swarms with people at all hours of the day and evening. There the dead body was to be delivered to the mob, to be dragged through the streets, according to the custom of Spanish mobs on similar occasions. The rough Republicans would be excited into insurrection, to be joined by a number of soldiers and some officers, a revolutionary junta formed, and the rest of Spain would follow. Several important political men were to have been assassinated by the mob that night when the disturbance was at its height.

THE REALIZATION.

It will be remembered that it was snowing heavily in Madrid all the afternoon and evening of the day of the crime. There had been a lengthy discussion of some important measure in the Cortes, and when PRIM left the Chamber it was quite dark, about 7½ o'clock. On his way out he found a group of Deputies of different parties talking in the corridor, and jestingly said, as he passed, "It seems to me I heard something about guns. That concerns the Minister of War." The Deputies smiled in answer, and the General turned then to a Republican Deputy, and said, "Why do you not make up your mind to go with me to receive the King? It would be a pleasant little trip for you." The Deputies again laughed, and PRIM, passing on, said, "Mind, you Republicans, no indiscretion, for this time I warn you that it will go hard with you." The Republican Deputy with whom he had spoken, followed him, and said a few words to him in a low tone. PRIM again laughed, and went on. Some Monarchists, in their zeal have accused this Republican Deputy of being complicated in the assassination, and of its having been a part of the plot to detain Gen. PRIM for a few moments in the lobby. But this is completely false. This Republican Deputy knew nothing of the plan. PRIM stopped to speak with the Deputies, instead of being stopped. He could have gone out by any other of the many corridors leading from the Chamber of Sessions, and it was perfectly indifferent to the assassin whether he left the building a few minutes later or earlier. When the General entered his carriage, a man standing near lighted a match, and another a short distance off did the same. A few paces further on, another match was lighted, and so on all the way to the corner of the Calle del Turco and the Calle de Alcalá, where the crime was committed. The matches were a signal to show that PRIM had left the Cortes and was in the carriage. It will be remembered that there were two cabs blocking the way at the Calle de Alcalá, one at the corner and the other near the corner. One had been taken by the assassins some time before, and by the hour. The others had nothing to do with the affair, and, coming up just as the General's carriage appeared in sight, waited, because it could not pass. When the victim's carriage was near, one of the conspirators deliberately took the horse, which drew their cab, by the bridle and placed the vehicle right across the street. The cabman had been taken to a tavern, near, by some of the conspirators, and, as it was so cold, and snowing so hard, was induced to take wine with them, and there he was in the tavern drinking when the crime was committed. When the General's carriage was stopped the Aide-de-camp MOYA looked out to ascertain the cause of the detention, and the gleaming of the gun-barrels in the uncertain light of the street lamp told him at once what was intended. He turned hastily to the General, and grasping his arm, cried, "My General, they are going to fire on us." Three men on each side slowly approached the carriage, and one of them, low in stature, broad-shouldered and black-bearded, broke the window-glasses with the end of his blunderbuss, and looking in, said to the General, "Prepare thyself, for thou art going to die." PRIM then made a movement as if to throw himself on the floor of the carriage, but it was too late. In that very moment three charges entered the carriage from one side, and immediately after three other charges thundered in from the other side. At the same time the coachman was lashing his horses to force them past the obstructing vehicle, and at the same time applied his whip right and left to the group of assassins around the carriage, and finally the horses frenzied at the firing, dashed past the cab, throwing the cab-horse to the ground. The assassins, hearing the voice of PRIM, after the firing, as well as those of his Aides-de-Camp, knew that they had failed. PRIM was not dead. Therefore, the next part of the plan, to bring down the coachman and footman, and taking possession of the carriage, to drive with the victim to the Plaza de la Cebada, was impossible. The parties waiting at the square had promised to produce the insurrection the moment the dead body of PRIM should be delivered to them. There arises a complication. It is alleged that certain writers had promised to begin the revolution the moment of the assassination, but that they did not keep their word. They are accused of perjury and cowardice, and their fellow-conspirators have vowed to take their lives. These writers have disappeared.

THE ASSASSINS.

The actors who took an ostensible part in the deed were numerous. There were, first, those who formed the line from the Cortes to the Calle de Alcalá, who signaled with the lighted matches. Then there were those who drank and junketed with the coachman, and those who fired into the carriage. There were, besides, others stationed in a carriage near, in the Calle de Alcalá, who were to proceed to another square called the Plaza de Santo Domingo, as soon as they heard the firing, and commence the insurrection there too, but these, it seems, lacked courage, and failed to keep their engagement. Others were similarly stationed in the Carrera de San Geronimo, near the Cortes, who were to proceed to the Plaza de la Cebada at the moment of the firing. These went, but as the victim was not presented they could do nothing. The assassins separated immediately upon the consummation of the deed. The principals went down the Calle de Greda to the Prado, and along the Prado to the Calle de Atocha, which they followed for a certain distance, and thence turned off to a tavern in the district before mentioned as occupied by the poorest and lowest classes. This part of the city is designated as "Los Barrios Bajos." Here the murderers quietly awaited the companions who were to join them there. Upon the arrival of the latter supper was ordered, and while all Madrid was in a state of intense excitement, they made a hearty meal of beans, with pigs' feet, bread and wine. The tavern-keeper suspected nothing while they were there. He is a staunch Monarchist. The next day it flashed before him that his customers of the night before must have been the assassins, and he was right. He knows them all perfectly well, but has been generous enough not to denounce them.

THE RINGLEADERS.

Who devised and executed the crime? For the first, certain personages of undefined political creed, in union with certain white-gloved demagogues of Madrid. There was among the assassins a tall, one-eyed, light-haired man. This same man had, a few days previous to the murder, insulted some of the Monarchical Volunteers of a certain district of Madrid, at a place where they were in the habit of meeting, calling them "slavish Royalists," and had challenged them to "come out and fight him one by one." This person, so marked as to his personal appearance, and very well known in Los Barrios Bajos, would furnish an important clue to any but the Madrid Police. The volunteers of that district all know the man, and must remember when he insulted them, as it was only a few days before the deed was committed. That person is no longer in Madrid. A subscription was taken up for him, amounting to $70, in that same district where he supped that night on beans and pigs' feet, and with that sum he was enabled to escape from Madrid. A notary of Madrid, on reaching his office one morning, noticed that one of his clerks had shaved his beard and mustache. This, with other circumstances, caused him to suspect that the clerk was implicated in the assassination of PRIM. He then asked him, point-blank, if he knew anything of the matter. The answer was, "If you mention it again, I'll murder you." Could not the notaries of Madrid throw some light on the affair?

Here we have, then, certain important personages in union with white-gloved demagogues, who concocted the crime. A tall, one-eyed, light-bearded man, who a few days previous to the crime publicly insulted a number of persons who all know him well, and who was the leader of the gang of assassins. Some demagogue writers, who offered to produce an insurrection in Madrid, at the moment of the consummation of the crime. A cabman, who knows where he was told to go for his cab, after the deed had been committed; a notary's clerk, who shaved his beard and mustache the day after the crime; a notary who suspected his clerk, and told him so, and who was threatened with death if he spoke of it again; the keeper of the tavern near the scene of the crime, where the cabman was drinking with some of the conspirators at the time of the assassination; the keeper of the tavern in Los Barrios Bajos, where the assassins took supper the night of the crime; a subscription in Los Barrios Bajos toward the escape of the light-bearded, one-eyed man.

THE REPUBLICANS GUILTLESS.

The crime is wrongly attributed to the Republicans. The Republicans, as a party, have had nothing to do with the crime. The instruments were chosen from men of the very lowest class, who call themselves Republicans, for, in Spain, all the poorest, the lowest and the most degraded, those who have nothing to lose, have taken to styling themselves Republicans. This is the great misfortune of the Republican Party.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

MAIL NEWS BY THE STEAM-SHIP RISING STAR.

The steam-ship *Rising Star*, which left Aspinwall on Feb. 19, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of Purser W. A. SMITH, our letters and files were promptly delivered at this office.

Late Isthmus Intelligence.

From the Panama Star & Herald.

By the steamship *Guayaquil* which arrived here on the evening of the 12th, we have dates from the interior to the 24th January last. With regard to affairs in Boyacá, a correspondent of the *Diario Público*, of Bogota, writing from Chiquinquirá, Jan. 17, ult., says a provisional government regularly organized, and with armed forces in its favor, overran the departments, and have gained victories in the field. On the 8th ult. Dr. POLICARPO FLOREZ was proclaimed Provisional President, and Secretary-General Dr. J. J. VARGAS. On the 9th fifty men marched over to Moniquirá; two days after the number increased to 100, who took the direction of Chiquinquirá, where they met with a part of the Government forces, which, however, withdrew to Tunja. The Provisional Government at present (17th) is in Chiquinquirá, with 300 men. An attack was made by the Government forces against the revolutionists in Sogamosa, but failed. The revolution of Boyacá, says the correspondent, has on its side members of all political parties, and has nothing to do with MOSQUERISTAS, but insists on the deposition of Señor PEREZ as having lost the confidence of the State. The revolutionary party has committed no excesses, imprisoned no one, and respected property, and has the sympathy of the majority of the citizens of the State. The column of Tundama has 300 men, and that of the centre eighty, under the command of Dr. F. PULGAR, and 150 at Soata, under Messrs. [illegible] and MOSICA. The *Ilustracion* of the 18th ultimo, publishes a letter dated Guayaquil, 9th November, last, directed to a Señor PONTON, in Bogota, in which it is stated that President GARCIA MORENO arrived suddenly at that port on the 5th of January, and put in arrest Gen. J. M. URAGA, the Chief of the Police, and other Government employes. The Republic was declared in a state of siege, and Gen. URAGA sent to Quito under arrest. I have not been able, says the writer, to find out the true causes of these arrests, but it is reported that a plot had been discovered in which Gen. URAGA promised to deliver up the port into the hands of the enemies of President MORENO, for which he was to receive $80,000 soles from Peru, in a short time, to settle the contract.... The *Nueva Era* of Bogota of the 19th January, a paper in favor of the candidature of Señor SANTIAGO PEREZ, has the following about that of Dr. JUSTO AROSEMENA: "The candidature of Dr. JUSTO AROSEMENA has been adopted in the States of the Coast, according to a sheet dated Santa Martha, and printed in Barranquilla. Although this sheet has no signatures there is no doubt that the distinguished citizen, Señor AROSEMENA, has many sympathisers in those States. We would regard the elevation of this gentleman to the Presidency of the Union, if such is the will of the nation, with as much pleasure as our own candidate. The indisputable personal merit of Señor AROSEMENA, the political school to which he has always belonged, and the circumstance of his candidature having nothing official in it are for us sufficient guarantees."....About the revolution in Boyacá, the *Era* says that it presents all the characters of a reaction essentially Mosquerista—all the chiefs of the revolution being of this party, and they will try to get the State to declare for Gen. SANTOS ACOSTA as candidate for President of the Union.

Central America.

From a circular issued at Nicaragua the 28th of January last, we find that one of the first acts of Congress, now in session, has been to declare DON VICENTE QUADRA President elect of the Republic of Nicaragua from the 1st of March next to the last of February, 1874. DON VICENTE QUADRA is one of the most prominent men of the country, and has gained the confidence of the people by his merits and antecedents.

Señor QUADRA did not wish to accept the honor, and wished to send in his resignation, but was induced to obey the wishes of the country. Out of 755 votes for President, only 13 were for other candidates. Great enthusiasm was shown in Granada at the news of the election of Señor QUADRA. Mr. HOLINBECK, the director of the company to navigate by steam Lake Nicaragua and the River St. John, had arrived at Leon. The line is fully established, and makes regular voyages. Mr. HOLINBECK intends also to put a steamer on Lake Managua.

COSTA RICA.

The *Gaceta Oficial* of Feb. 4, says with respect to the question which has arisen between the Republic and that of Nicaragua, regarding the Ayon-Chevalier Interoceanic Canal Treaty, that the difficulty hinges on the following propositions: *First*—The project of treaty celebrated between the Plenipotentiaries, D. A. JIMENEZ and D. MARIANO MONTEALEGRE, for the excavation of an interoceanic canal through the territories of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, is highly prejudicial to Costa Rica. *Second*—The Republic of Costa Rica had a perfect right to declare null the project of treaty, when the decree of 23d November, last year, was issued, and third, that the mode of proceeding in the emission of this decree was legal. As to the first proposition it is observed that by article 26 of the project, Costa Rica was bound to make no ulterior canal, concession, nor construct a railroad from any point of the Pacific to San Juan on the Atlantic. The privation of this right would not have mattered much if there had been or existed any chance of a canal being undertaken. Mr. CHEVALIER, after endeavoring in vain to form a company to undertake the work, failed, but threw the blame of this failure on Costa Rica, because she had withdrawn her consent to the ratification of the treaty. Finally the *Official Gazette* concludes by saying, that the Costa Rica Government never made any treaty with Mr. CHEVALIER, whom it does not know either by sight or correspondence. It merely celebrated the project of a treaty with the Government of Nicaragua, from which, as prejudicial to Costa Rica, it withdraws. The Minister of Foreign Relations, in replying to an explanatory note from the Government of Salvador as to the causes of the quarrel between it and Honduras, says the Government of Costa Rica sincerely desires a friendly feeling between Salvador and Honduras, and offers its mediation, if acceptable to both.

GUATEMALA.

Our correspondent in Guatemala, under date of the 31st of January last, says that during the month which terminates at this date, the Legislative Chamber of Representatives has been occupied in affairs which the Government had submitted to its consideration, as well as in those initiated by some of the members. The Budget for the fiscal year has been approved; the liquidation and inversion of the funds proceeding from the loan contracted in London in 1869; also, the Money law and other matters. The Republic progresses in peace, and the inhabitants are devoting themselves to agriculture, trade and industry. The harvests of cochineal, coffee and sugar are likely to be abundant. There has been no alteration in the peace of the other Republics of Central America, for although a difference has arisen between Salvador and Honduras, which threatens to disturb the previous good understanding between them, both have accepted the mediation of Guatemala, which is now endeavoring to procure a pacific settlement of the dispute.

SALVADOR.

The *Constitucional* of Feb. 2 has an article on the situation of the Republic, from which, bearing in mind the warlike rumors which had reached us and confirmed by the arrival of the steam-ship *Costa Rica*, we have examined it for some light on the subject. The Senate of the Republic of Salvador, considering the alarm which prevails in the Republic, owing to the warlike preparations which have been going on in and by the Government of Honduras since the month of December last, and without any justifiable motive, has decreed that the Legislative Chambers suspend their meetings on the 21st January last, until again convoked by the Executive. Passports are to be demanded from all persons passing the frontiers, and traveling between the towns of the Departments of La Union, San Miguel, San Vicente and Chalatenango, which passports are to be obtained from the Governors or Alcaldes of the towns last left. Dr. DON RAFAEL ZALDIVAR has been named Minister of War. With respect to the question between Salvador and Honduras, the *Constitucional* says that the Government of Guatemala addressed itself to that of Honduras on the 31st of December last, proposing a means of settling the difference between the two Republics; the mediation was accepted on the 13th of January by the Honduras Government, according to communications received on the 29th of the same, in the Ministry of Relations, and it is believed a pacific arrangement may yet be arrived at. But as Honduras has forces on the frontiers, Salvador has put itself on guard, and is preparing troops sufficient for defense, in case it should be attacked.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD is to take the stump in New-Hampshire next week.

Thus far Boston has subscribed $173,215 for its proposed museum of fine arts.

Citizens of Connecticut who wish to vote must register on or before March 11.

The estimated value of the real estate in Virginia is $210,026,367, and of personal property $85,387,600. The debt is $40,321,372.

The Rhode Island Republicans will hold their convention to nominate State officers in Providence on the 9th inst.

Twenty Beacon-street ladies have sent $5,000 to Europe for the purchase of articles to be sold at one table at the French Fair in Boston.

An old lady in Massachusetts who "remembers WASHINGTON," has rather overdone it. She asserts that he frequently came to her native town to attend the annual Fall muster.

Hon. B. F. WADE'S wife inherits, with her brother, a large amount of property left by SAMUEL H. PARSONS, another brother, who died recently and left no will.

Charges against the management of the Reform School of Maine have been made in the State Legislature. Complaint is made particularly of the quantity and kind of food furnished, and the amount of work demanded of the boys.

The gig of the wrecked steamer *Saginaw*, in which Lieut. TALBOT and his brave companions made the trip from Ocean Island to the Sandwich Islands for succor, has been taken to San Francisco.

The Concord (N. H.) *Patriot* furnishes the latest hen story—to the effect that a hen covered up by hay on the 27th of December made her way out on the 18th of February, lively but lean.

GOV. CLAYTON has issued a proclamation announcing that JOHN EDWARDS, Democrat, was elected to Congress in the Third District of Arkansas. He received 8,800 votes, and his opponent, THOMAS BOLES, 7,959. There were four scattering votes.

A Boston Bank director, whose property is valued at two millions, told a friend recently that he has no confidence in bank stock, "because somebody is always stealing," and that he owns only ten shares, and these in the bank of which he is a director, and, therefore, feels safe.

The Buffalo *Express* tells a strange story of black-mailing in the town of Newstead, Erie County, wherein a young physician is the victim of a woman and her husband to the extent of about $200 and a gold watch, and much mental disquietude. He subsequently secured their arrest on a charge of robbery.

A good old lady in Maine, who once commissioned her grocer to buy for her, among other things, a nutmeg in Boston, paid him the money before he started. As it happened he forgot the nutmeg, and when he returned home the old lady demanded interest on her money, a demand which the trader satisfied by giving her a needle.

A few nights ago a mounted party of men, variously estimated from fifty to one hundred, entered the depot at Rock Hill, S. C., and abstracted the greater portion of the arms which were taken from the colored militia by order of Gov. SCOTT, and placed in the custody of the agent of the railroad. About seventy-five guns were either taken or broken.

A New-Orleans merchant, who failed to receive a case of dress-patterns consigned to him, made diligent inquiry, and finally, by means of the receipt given by an undertaker, ascertained that it had been received by him and carefully buried with funeral honors, he supposing the box contained the mortal remains of a man who had died in another State and which he was notified would come by the same train.

The persons who secured the arrest and conviction of some of the Benninghoff robbers in the oil regions have commenced suits against BENNINGHOFF and his son to obtain the large rewards offered. The BENNINGHOFFS refuse to pay the rewards on the ground that they spent money enough in the general investigation to cover the amount, and it was agreed if the detectives received any expense money the same was to be deducted from the rewards offered.

Mr. EDWARD N. FULLER has sold his interest in the Newark (N. J.) *Journal* to Judge WILLIAM B. GUILD, and has retired from the position of editor, which he has held since the paper was established, nearly fourteen years ago. The paper announces that its Democracy hereafter, as heretofore, will be unquestioned, but it will aim at peace rather than war; to allay the bitterness of past conflicts rather than to renew the fires of civil strife.

A New-Orleans free-trade paper explains to its readers what it thinks commerce is, thus: "Commerce is merely a reciprocation of industries. It is the systole and diastole of the industrial heart of the civilized world. To repress it, is to impair industrial vitality. All that it brings, and all that it carries away, serve directly, or finally, as elements and aliments of the various industries. Every exchangeable value tells in an incalculable series of transmutations always going on in the world's laboratory of economical forces."

The Washington *Chronicle* says that when Mr. HENRY D. COOKE was told by a private telegram of his nomination as Governor of the District of Columbia, he replied that he could only say what he said to the President on Saturday, that he could not accept the appointment if offered to him, as it would place him in an unpleasant position with a large number of friends. The opinion was expressed, however, by several persons who are in a position to know the views of Mr. COOKE, among them one or two officers at the White-House and a member of the Cabinet, that Mr. COOKE could be persuaded to accept the appointment.

CARRIE KETCHUM, the young woman in New-Orleans who, about a year ago, was stabbed and wounded nearly unto death by her former lover, and who refused to utter a single word in the Courts in condemnation of him, although she was thrice sent to prison for contempt of Court, was arrested in the same city a few days ago as a vagrant. In the prison she was greatly affected and assured the Recorder that she was no vagrant; that she had been arrested for spite or malice, and that when the officer took her she was on the way to make some small purchases for her employer.

A fire in Springfield, Ill., on Thursday morning, was very destructive. A large amount of printed matter, belonging to the State, and in the hands of the binders, was burned, and as the rooms of the four Masonic Lodges, as well as those of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, was in one of the buildings destroyed, all their records and reports, and their library were lost. The library was very rich in reports of the proceedings of Grand Lodges from all parts of the world, and it contained a great many handsome works, some of these being unique, and all very rare and valuable. There was no insurance on the library, or other valuables in this office.

Reported Attempt to Murder a Young Girl in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Record, Feb. 27.

At 8½ o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made to murder Miss MAGGIE CAHEN, twenty years of age, by smothering her with pillows while she was still asleep in bed. It is alleged that the young lady's mother and brother, ABRAHAM CAHEN, made the attempt to murder her, and they have both been placed in custody. The affair occurred in the family residence, on Hope-street, above Girard-avenue. The motive of the would-be murderers is stated to be their aversion to Miss CAHEN'S receiving addresses from a young Christian gentleman, she and her family being Israelites. The injuries to Miss CAHEN are quite serious, but late last evening her attending physician expressed hopes of her ultimate recovery.

A RESPITE FOR RULLOFF.

Hearing before Hon. Charles A. Rapallo—Writ of Error and Stay of Proceedings Granted—A New and Interesting Question of Law.

At noon yesterday, P. W. HOPKINS, Esq., District Attorney of Broome County; CHARLES L. BEALE, Esq., of Hudson; and GEORGE BECKER, Esq., of Binghamton, counsel for the condemned murderer, EDWARD H. RULLOFF, repaired, in accordance with previous notice, to the residence of Hon. CHARLES A. RAPALLO, No. 17 West Thirty-first-street, to argue a motion for a writ of error and stay of proceedings.

The matter was heard informally by Judge RAPALLO. The argument made for the condemned embraced the same points substantially made before the Supreme Court in General Term, a few days ago, when a new trial was denied. It was especially urged that there had been error in admitting evidence to establish the identity of the two drowned burglars, JARVIS and DEXTER, by means of photographs. Another alleged error was in the fact that Judge HOGEBOOM had submitted to the jury the consideration of the question of murder in the first degree, as the evidence showed that the prisoner, if guilty at all, was guilty only of murder in the second degree, or of some one of the grades of manslaughter. It was also, it was claimed, an error of Judge HOGEBOOM to admit the evidence regarding the finding of burglars' tools in the room of RULLOFF, at No. 170 Third-avenue, by Capt. HEDDEN. It was urged as strong reasons for a review of the proceedings, that the evidence showed that the clerks had used more violence than was necessary to expel the burglars from the store, and that the trial occurred in the midst of a public excitement which made it impossible for the prisoner to obtain a fair hearing. Upon the latter point Mr. BECKER offered to read an affidavit, showing the outburst of applause in the Court-room during the trial, but Judge RAPALLO declined to hear it, and said generally, upon all these aspects of the case, that all the facts had been settled by the jury, and he assumed had been settled correctly. They certainly could not be brought up on a writ of error.

In combating the propositions of the counsel for the defense, District-Attorney HOPKINS contended that all the rulings in the Oyer and Terminer before Judge HOGEBOOM were correct. He then took up each point made by the defense separately, and argued that none were well taken, and that the prisoner had had a fair trial and had no cause of complaint. He also held that the Court of Appeals could not possibly come to any different conclusion than had been reached in the General Term, as there was certainly no error in admitting the establishing of identification by means of photographs, as facts had been established in civil cases by means of photographs.

Having listened attentively to the gentlemen, Judge RAPALLO said that some of the exceptions presented were new, which it would be well to have decided in the Court of Appeals. This was especially the case as to the point of identification by photographs, which is entirely novel in criminal practice and of great importance generally, although in the case at Bar there was evidence enough without these photographs to establish the identity of JARVIS and DEXTER. He said further that it had never been decided by the Court of Appeals what a Judge might say to a jury in reference to an omission to swear the prisoner in his own behalf, but he thought that in the present case Judge HOGEBOOM had corrected any error he might have made in his subsequent remarks when his attention was called to what he had said. He concluded by saying that he had not the least doubt in his own mind of the guilt of the prisoner, and the only question for review was whether he had been legally convicted. In order that the prisoner might have every benefit, he said that he would grant the writ of error, with a stay of proceedings, and fixed the hearing of the case peremptorily before the Court of Appeals, at Albany, on the 15th of March next, and this was granted upon a written stipulation given by the counsel for the defense to District-Attorney HOPKINS, that they would bring the case to an argument on that day. In case they do not, it was distinctly understood, that Mr. HOPKINS was at liberty to then move to dismiss the writ.

The legal effect of the action of Judge RAPALLO is, of course, to indefinitely postpone the execution of RULLOFF, which had been fixed for Friday next. Mr. BECKER left, last evening, for Albany to get the seal of the Court attached to the writ, and will arrive in Binghamton in time to serve it on Sheriff MARTIN before the day fixed for the execution. In case the verdict is sustained by the Court of Appeals, RULLOFF will be taken to Elmira in April to be re-sentenced in the Supreme Court General Term.

RELIEF FOR FRANCE.

An Appeal to the Farmers—General Call from the Chamber of Commerce Committee—Contributions.

The Chamber of Commerce Committee for the Relief of France publish the following appeal prepared by Mr. CAPRON:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.

To the Farmers of the Country:

The wants of the peasant farmers of Northern and Central France rendered imperative by the spoliations of war, appeal to the sympathies and benevolence of Americans, who can never forget the disinterested services of Frenchmen in our early struggles of national independence. The season of seed time is approaching and the supplies of seed to insure a harvest and avert a famine must, in a large measure, come from England, Belgium and America. In this generous national rivalry it is to be hoped that this country will not be distanced. The New-York Chamber of Commerce offers to give free transportation to France, through its Relief Committee, to all grains and seeds contributed, and will pay freight charges to New-York on any invoice exceeding 100 bushels; but local donors should arrange with interior railroads for free transportation, if possible, to New-York City. The best local varieties of Spring wheat, of last year's crop, sound and clean, are especially desirable, yet Winter wheat may be contributed where Spring wheat is not attainable. The heaviest and most productive oats, as the "Excelsior," "Swedish," "Surprise," or "Norway," the most thrifty kinds of barley, and the most prolific varieties of bush-beans. Especial care should be exercised in avoiding seeds injured by or containing insects, and grains foul with the genus of pestiferous weeds. The packages should be stout and well-packed barrels, and the address should be plainly marked on each package, and the variety of seed or grain, and the State where grown. These donations should be sent to the Relief Committee at the New-York Chamber of Commerce at No. 64 Pearl-street, in season for shipment on the 15th of March, and it is hoped and believed that they will be both liberal and general. HORACE CAPRON, Commissioner.

Valuable information confirming Mr. CAPRON'S statements has been received from W. D. MOORE, editor of the *Rural New-Yorker*; B. K. BLISS & SON, A. BRIDGMAN & SON, the President and Secretary of the New-York Agricultural College, ORANGE JUDD & Co., and other seeds-men, to whom the Committee desire to express their obligations.

The following appeal has been issued by the Chamber of Commerce Committee on French Relief:

A telegram from Mr. MORAN, Chairman of the American Committee, London, received at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday, calls loudly for more aid from America for the relief of starving France. It is certain that the anxiety of those near the scene of famine is much more intense than ours, and we call with new earnestness upon the American public for immediate contributions in money, in provisions and in seed. Other cities or centres of collection desiring to co-operate in this relief movement can send their contributions to this Committee, which will carefully credit them to their sources, both here and in the report sent to France. If preferred, contributions can be forwarded direct to the American Committee in London.

BENJAMIN MORAN, Esq., Chairman.

Funds received by us will be transferred by telegram.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Chairman.
CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer.
ANSON PHELPS STOKES, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce Committee of French Relief.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.

NAVAL NEWS.

The Store-Ship Supply Ready for Sea Today—She is Expected to Sail for Havre To-Morrow—Another Ship Needed by the New-York Committee—The Narragansett in the Stream—The Frigate Worcester to Sail Today.

The work of loading the United States store-ship *Supply*, Lieut.-Commander GEORGE DEWEY, is progressing finely. The entire cargo will be on board today, at noon, and the ship has been reported by telegraph to the Department ready for sea. It is probable that her sailing orders will arrive today, and to-morrow morning the good ship will depart on her extraordinary mission. She will proceed to sea direct from the Navy-yard, as the little powder she will carry in her magazines will be put on board at the yard, in order to cause no delay. The cargo of the *Supply* will consist of about 3,000 barrels of flour, a few of beef, a number of packages of preserved meats, and a quantity of bags of beans, peas and grain.

A sergeant's guard of marines of about eleven men is to be added to the ship's complement. The *Supply* will probably take the northern passage to Europe.

The United States store-ship *Relief* is now in dry dock, receiving repairs to her bottom and copper. She cannot be made ready for sea under thirty days, and it is understood that the New-York Committee will have another ship-load of provisions ready by the 15th of March. The *Relief* is hardly large enough for the purpose, and it is more than probable that the *Saratoga*, sloop-of-war, will finally be selected for the voyage, as she has large storage capacity, and will require but a small number more of men than are required for the *Relief*. The Navy Department has not yet designated which ship is to be dispatched.

The sloop-of-war *Narragansett*, Commander RICHARD W. MEADE, which has been lying all Winter alongside the pier next the Wall-street Ferry, Brooklyn side, was hauled out into the stream yesterday, and occupies her old anchorage off the City, the ice having ceased to move in quantities large enough to imperil the vessel. The *Narragansett* will remain in our harbor as Port-Admiral STRINGHAM'S flag-ship until the arrival of her successor, which will be either the corvette *Ticonderoga* or the gunboat *Shawmut*, the latter not yet in commission. It is rumored in naval circles that the Department will find it necessary to withdraw a portion of the crew of the *Narragansett* for the purpose of making up a crew for the *Saratoga*. This is made necessary by reason of the limited number of men allowed by Congress, which is found insufficient to properly man the ships now in commission or ready to go into commission.

The frigate *California*, Capt. CLITZ, is still lying off the Battery, awaiting final orders for sea. The court-martial which has been sitting on board has about completed its labors, and adjourns today.

The frigate *Worcester*, Commander W. D. WHITING, is ordered to sail from Boston today for Havre. If she does not go under steam it is probable that the *Supply* will land her cargo at the same time that the Boston contributions are put ashore.

Diving for Silver in Seventy-two Feet of Water.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have contracted with the Coast Wrecking Company to raise the $80,000 worth of silver ore lost from the barge *David Sturdevant* in the collision with the steam-ship *Manchester* on the night of the 23d of February. The water is seventy-two feet deep at the point where it is sunk, in the Narrows off Staten Island.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Case on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
37—Doyle vs. Manton.	218—Sinclair vs. Sinclair.
131—Woodruff vs. Nayler.	221—Brandel vs. Levy.
163—Poyne vs. Balch.	222—Josephthal vs. Totten.
164—Davis vs. Same.	224—Union Paper Collar Co. vs. Mack.
186—Ohl vs. Wegram.	226—Westervelt vs. Ackley
225—Elsworth vs. Muldoon.	227—Beach vs. Beach.
230—Sinclair vs. Sinclair.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

No. 140—Miller vs. Miller.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Contested Calendar.

Nos.	Nos.
758—Cooper vs. Albright.	828—Wright vs. Van Ness.
760—Wheaton vs. Westheimer.	698—Mallet vs. H. R. R. Co.
690—Bercishine vs. Andrews.	787—Holt vs. Hunt.

New Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
794—Hamilton vs. Guthrie.	798—Knoth vs. Royal.
795—Same vs. Same.	799—Abbott vs. Pullman.
796—N. Y. Warehouse & Co. vs. Fla. R. R. Co.	800—Mulcahy vs. Baum.
797—Snow vs. Fritts.	801—Cleary vs. Thomson.
	802—Roberts vs. Matthews.

MARINE COURT.

Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	No.
5830—Fowler vs. White.	5832—Gherber vs. Prag.
5822—Lathrop vs. Van Sise.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Recorder Hackett.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Patrick Griffin; murder.	5—The People vs. Charles Goodrich; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Richard McGovern and John Tayne; burglary.	6—The People vs. George Gardner; larceny from the person.
3—The People vs. Charles Moore; burglary.	7—The People vs. Emma Johnson; larceny from the person.
4—The People vs. James McGuire and James Smith; burglary.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 28.

By Judge Barnard.

Miller vs. Miller; reference ordered.

Lawrence vs. Greenthal; motion granted and defendant discharged.

Billings vs. Meiggs; motion granted; referred to William C. Trapphagen to hear and determine.

The Continuous Oil Refining Company vs. Gustavus A. Mayer; this taxation must go to the Judge who issued the attachment.

By Judge Cardozo.

Kolmer vs. Thurston; motion granted.

Miller vs. The First National Bank of Clyde; motion granted on defendant stipulating to close on or before 1st June next.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 28.

By Judge Freedman.

Morris Harris vs. William A. Kobbe et al.; Chamberlain vs. Gregory; David McDonald vs. John Kiff; Edward Wilson vs. John A. Wilson; Joseph W. Burnham vs. Charles Thurman et al.; orders granted.

By Judge Monell.

Martin B. Cook vs. George A. Starkweather; findings of fact, &c., settled. See memorandum of proposed amendments.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

In the United States Supreme Court the following decisions have been rendered:

No. 72.—*The Mayor of Baltimore vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland. The City of Baltimore having, prior to the Internal Revenue act, loaned the Railroad Company several millions of dollars, the question was raised in this cause whether the city or the Railroad Company should pay the tax on the money. The Railroad paid the income tax under the law and deducted the amount from its interest payment to the city. The Court below decided against the city, and this Court now affirms the payment, holding that as the city did not avail itself of its privilege to test the legality of the tax as provided by the act, it cannot now turn round and litigate its legality with the Railroad Company. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 260.—*Dows vs. The City of Chicago and Heald, Collector of Taxes.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—The question presented in this cause was whether under the Constitution of the State of Illinois, which prescribes uniformity in taxation, one class of property, to wit, the shares of banking associations, can be singled out and assessed by itself, with reference to a different point of time from that to which all other property is referred for that purpose. The Court below sustained the assessment, holding that by the settled construction of the State Constitution, by the local Courts, it was not a violation of that instrument. This Court affirms the decree. Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion. Nos. 61 and 62 are decided with this case.

No. 218.—*Morgan et al., Commissioners of Bankruptcy of Louisiana, vs. Shoobridge et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—Appeal dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 454.—*Miller et al. vs. The People of the State of New-York.*—Error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York.—Motion to advance the cause on the calendar denied. Opinion by Mr. Justice CLIFFORD.

No. 377.—*Steam-ship R. A. Mary vs. Joshua Atkins et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York.—Motion for commission denied.

No. 29.—*The First National Bank of South Bend vs. Lanier et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court of Indiana.—The bank in this case issued to C. V. Culver two certificates for its stock, one for 100 shares and the other for fifty shares, which represented that the stock was "transferable on the books of the bank in person or by attorney, only on the surrender" of the certificates. A by-law of the bank contained the same provision. Subsequently, Culver sold 123 of these shares to the defendants in error, assigning the certificates and executing powers of attorney authorizing the legal transfer of the stock on the books of the bank. The appellees produced the certificates with these indorsements, at the bank, and demanded the transfer, offering to surrender them. The bank refused the transfer, and defended on the grounds that Culver pledged the certificates to the bank as security for any balances that might at any time be due it in case it became a depositor in New-York with the banking-house of Culver, Penn & Co., and in that way an indebtedness arose, and the certificates had been sold by the party authorized for that purpose by Culver, and the other stock had been transferred to the purchasers on the books of the bank, while an indebtedness still remained due the bank on the part of Culver; that the that the by-laws of the bank were not complied with in respect to the transfer. The plaintiffs demurred to this answer, and the demurrer was sustained and the case came here, the plaintiffs in error maintaining that the assignees of Culver took the certificates subject to all the equities that the bank is therefore paramount. The defendants in error insist that as there was no delivery of the certificates by Culver to the bank there was no valid pledge, and that the bank was prohibited by the act of June, 1864, making any "loan or discount on the security of the shares of its own capital stock," and this transaction is claimed to be in violation of that provision.

McDonald and Roche for plaintiffs in error; T. A. Hendricks for defendants.

No. 80.—*The Fourth National Bank of New-York vs. The New-Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company, G. T. Beauregard et al.*—Appeal

from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—The appellant in this case was assignee of a one-third interest in the railroad named in the bill, which had been assigned to it by one Graham, who, with one May and Beauregard, were the owners of the lease of the road for a period of twenty-five years, and this action was brought to compel the Company to recognize the transfer. On the trial it appeared that May had paid in all the money which stood on the books in the name of Graham, and it was claimed therefore that the latter had only a nominal interest, and the bank took nothing by the assignment. It also appeared that the assignment was made to secure certain sums due the bank, which were afterward paid, and otherwise secured. On these facts the Court held the complainant to be without equity as against the Railroad Company, and dismissed the bill as to it, with leave to the complainant to bring suit against Beauregard, May and Graham for a settlement of the partnership interests. Appeal was taken to this Court. May having been Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans, and becoming indebted to the Government by defalcation, transferred all his property, including his two-third interest in the road, (one-third of which was nominally Graham's,) to the United States, by whom it was transferred to three other parties with guarantee, and who were made defendants. This made it necessary for the Attorney-General to appear in the case to protect the rights guaranteed by the Government, and as counsel for those defendants.

P. Phillips for appellants; [illegible] Campbell and J. M. Carlisle for appellees.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The following order has just been made by the Court:

That appeals from orders entitled to be heard as motions may, upon the request of either party, after the filing of the return, be put upon the calendar, noticed and brought on for hearing on any motion day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE HOGAN WILL CASE—FAMILY QUARRELS—IMPORTANT LETTER OF THE DEAD.

Sarah C. Hatch et al. vs. Clara M. Pougnet et al.—The principal parties are children of Dr. and Mrs. Hogan. Dr. Hogan, before his death, conveyed certain property to his wife, and left by his will other property to her. A sudden death cut him off in 1868. His widow, Mrs. Hogan, gave up to her children, under the advice or urgency of Roswell D. Hatch, the husband of one of her daughters, some of this property. A third daughter went into the Convent of the Sacred Heart.

When Mrs. Hogan died, her will was found to leave certain legacies, including one to that convent, and the rest of the property to her daughter Clara, (Mrs. Pougnet,) to the entire exclusion of Mrs. Hatch. Mrs. Hatch and her husband at once commenced a suit to set aside her mother's will on the grounds of imbecility and undue influence. The trial was commenced on Wednesday, the opening being mainly an effort to show that the arrangement after Dr. Hogan's death was proper and satisfactory to Mrs. Hogan.

The first witness was Mrs. Hatch herself, who was kept on the stand for nearly four days, and in the course of the cross-examination the following remarkable letter of Mrs. Hogan, made almost contemporaneously with her will, was proved as explaining Mrs. Hogan's feelings:

[illegible]

Your fond mother, ELIZA H. HOGAN.

FORDHAM, 16th November, 1868.

The postscript is added, without signature, providing for the contingency of Mr. FLOYD's death before herself.

The cross-examination of Mrs. HATCH was mainly directed to show that she had not really seen this letter was just, but that she had let her husband bring the suit under the influence of anger that her mother had not named her in the will. The case is likely to last for another week.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Brady.

A WARNING TO MANAGERS OF UNLICENSED PERFORMANCES—OPINION BY JUDGE BRADY.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Albert Diers.—The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents is given by various statutes as part of their income a license fee from the various places of theatrical performance. Several of the Bowery Halls and Gardens have failed to pay this, and the Society has brought suits to compel them to do so or close their performances. This suit is one of them.

In this action Judge BRADY, in giving his opinion referred to the several acts of 1839, 1860 and 1862, which enact that it shall not be lawful for either the owners, lessees, managers or proprietors of any building, garden or grounds, concert room or other place or room within the City of New-York to exhibit to the public any interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, play, farce, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing, until a license for such exhibition shall have first been obtained. The defendant is proprietor of the National Garden, a public place of resort, and as appears from the proofs on behalf of the plaintiff, the interior of the building is fitted up for theatrical performances, with a raised stage, orchestra, drop curtain, side scenes, and such other arrangements as are usual where theatrical performances are given. It also appears that in August, 1870, and on the 2d day thereof, there was a performance on that stage by actors dressed in costume adapted to the character of the piece, consisting of a farce in two acts in the German language, and on the 20th of August a similar performance. It also appears, for admission to the Garden ten cents was charged and paid. The defendant, in answer to these statements, says that his Garden is kept for refreshments for visitors and for concerts, vocal and instrumental, and denies that on the days herein beforementioned, there was such a stage, or theatrical performances, as charged by the plaintiff. He does not deny that the performance on the 20th of August was designated by name as alleged, or that he charged ten cents for admission, nor does he explain the nature of the performances in detail which he calls concerts, except by referring particularly to one of the affidavits made on his behalf, by which it appears that there is no usual raised platform, but it is alleged to be in no sense a regular theatrical stage, and it is said that while the visitors were enjoying their refreshments, on the 2d of August, two persons went upon the platform and sang an impromptu piece, with occasional impromptu dialogue. It is stated, however, that the song and dialogue was for the amusement of the persons present. It is not denied that the actors were dressed in costume, and it is not stated, either, that those actors were not in the employment of the defendant.

The raised stage or platform, the song, duet and costumes are not the occurrences of private life, impromptu or otherwise, and the exhibitions thus given are not continuous, but isolated, and not, in any sense, public in public places. They are the exceptions, not the rule.

It is not essential to the creation of any of the compositions that they should be written. It may be impromptu and be an interlude or farce, the details having been agreed upon and each actor left to his own capacity to make it harmonious or ludicrous.

Upon the defendant's case, therefore, taken in connection with averments made by the plaintiffs and not denied, it is clear that the exhibitions or performances at his place are within the prohibitions contained in the statute, and that he is not justified in giving them without the license thereto which he is required to obtain. This subject is an important one, and it is important that the defendant and others should understand that public exhibitions of a theatrical, operatic, dramatic, or equestrian character, cannot be given in this City, in any place opened for that purpose, without a license therefor, as long as the statutes referred to remain unrepealed.

Messrs. Cram & Robinson, attorneys for plaintiff; C. C. Egan, Esq., attorney for defendant.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Gilbert.

CONTEST BETWEEN RIVAL RECEIVERS—$100,000 ALLEGED TO BE MISSING.

Daniel Chauncey, Receiver for Henry W. Hubbell vs. John R. Gardner, Alexander P. Irwin, and Charles A. Sherman.—By the complaint in this action it appears that on Dec. 9, 1868, by an order of the Supreme Court in an action then pending between Lawrence Waterbury and William Marshal, plaintiffs, vs. Henry W. Hubbell and Robert L. Taylor, Mr. Chauncey was appointed receiver of the property, &c., of the said Hubbell. The complaint further sets forth that on the 18th December, 1868, Hubbell duly assigned to the plaintiff, as receiver, all the estate, real or personal, whatsoever that he owned or was interested in. The plaintiff charges that on the 24th of October, 1867, Hubbell, being indebted to Lawrence Waterbury and William Marshall in an amount exceeding $100,000, and to divers other persons in similarly large amounts, executed to the defendants an assignment conveying to them all the property, real and personal, which he owned at the time of the assignment, upon trust for the benefit of all his creditors. Under color of this assignment John Gardner, Alexander P. Irwin and Charles A. Sherman, have possessed themselves of all of Hubbell's property, some of which they have disposed of for their own benefit, realizing therefrom upward of $100,000. No part of such assets has been devoted to satisfying Hubbell's creditors, neither has any inventory or schedule of Hubbell's creditors or assigned estate been delivered to the County Judge as required by law, nor any bond been executed and filed by said Gardner, Irwin and Sherman.

Action is therefore brought to compel the defendants to pay over to the plaintiff's receiver the money alleged to have been realized by the disposition of Hubbell's property.

The defendants put in a general denial. The case was argued at length by Mr. Prince for the plaintiff and Mr. Evarts for the defendants, after which the Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 28.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Feb. 28—P. M.

The Gold Market was again weak through most of the day, as on yesterday, under the impression, with some parties in the Gold Room, that additional to the influence of the larger Treasury sales advertised for March, a round amount of Exchange is to be soon drawn against the New Loan placed or to be placed abroad. This impression is at least premature. No sums of the Loan have yet been taken absolutely for Great Britain or the Continent. The subscription agents have simply been named, preliminary to the sale of the Loan abroad, either for Gold at par or in exchange dollar for dollar for the United States 5-20s. Our impression is that after the negotiation is fairly under way and popularized on both sides the Atlantic, the amount of 5-20s surrendered in Europe will fall considerably short of the amount of the new 5 ₱ cent. Bonds taken for the same quarter, and to the extent of this difference, Exchange on London would necessarily be created, to the relief of Gold shipments from this side to settle trade balances later in the season. The sales of Gold were at 111@110¾@110⅞@110⅞ ₱ cent.

Another enormous business was done on the Stock Exchange today, the activity extending to all departments, but especially marked on the New-York and Western Railways and Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. There was a free demand again for the Pacific and some of the other Mortgage Bonds, at full rates, and a fair business in the Southern State Bonds at an improvement in the South Carolinas, because of a very sensible bill moved in the Legislature to restrain the further increase of the State's debt, and to repeal the aid heretofore promised to one or more of the new or extended Railroads. We publish below a copy of this Bill, which we are advised is likely to pass, though opposed by part of the Railroad interest.

The excitement on the Railway Shares is on the increase. The movement is characterized by the usual signs of a substantial speculation, such as frequent ups and downs of ½@1 ₱ cent., followed by increased purchases for a further advance. No evidence is yet apparent that the rise in either of the New-York or Western favorites has yet culminated, although the realizations on the lighter Stocks, like Ohios and Union Pacifics, as well as on Lake Shore, are supposed to have been enormous. On some other Stocks, like New-York Central, and Central Scrip, North-west Preferred, and Rock Island, the demand seemed uniformly in advance of the inclination to sell, although the advance since Friday last has averaged from 2½ to 3 ₱ cent.

In the Public Funds there was less animation than yesterday, and a slight pause in the advance, partly on account of the feeling in regard to Gold to which we have alluded above.

The Foreign Exchanges are also quiet from the same cause, coupled with the premature rumors that part of the New Loan has already been placed abroad. The standard rate on London, however, continues at 109½ ₱ cent.

Business in Money, on call loan, was done today, mostly at 5 ₱ cent. on new negotiations, with exceptions at 4 ₱ cent. It is a relief to the market that a better demand from the Brokers is developed by the activity of the Stock Exchange. The question of rate as between 4 and 6 ₱ cent. in seasons of speculation like the present is of less importance than the revival of demand.

In the Afternoon, after the late Board, there was a renewal of demand, after some dullness earlier in the day, for the Public Funds, and prices advanced to 111@111⅛ ₱ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867. Gold was steadier at 111 ₱ cent. The Customs demand of the day was $587,000. The Railway list was looking strong again at 5 o'clock, and finally closed as on the list of quotations below:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 28.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	111⅜	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	111	111⅛
American Gold	111	111
Bills on London 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	64⅛	63⅞
New-York Central and Hudson	96⅜	96⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	93	92⅞
Reading Railroad	99⅝	99⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	109⅝	109⅞
North-west Common	77⅛	79
North-west Preferred	88⅛	88⅞
Pacific Mail	44⅝	43⅝
St. Paul Preferred	73	74⅛
St. Paul Common	53⅝	53⅝
Lake Shore	96⅝	97
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅞	41⅛
Toledo and Wabash	54⅛	54⅛
Western Telegraph	52⅛	53⅛
Erie	22⅞	22⅞
St. Joseph Common	98⅜	86⅛
Union Pacific	25⅞	26⅛

The financial agents of the Northern Pacific Seven-thirty Gold Loan are Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., whose firm-name was distinctly written in our Money article of yesterday, and should have been so printed in our paper of this morning.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28.

Gold receipts	$602,526 69
Gold payments	57,225 74
Gold balance	85,956,869 11
Currency receipts	257,278 11
Currency payments	1,027,681 56
Currency balance	6,453,139 24
Customs	587,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	114¼	5-20 coup., 1867	111⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	114¼	5-20 coup., 1868	111⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	112⅜	10-40 reg.	109⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	112	10-40 coup.	112⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	112	6s Currency	113⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	111		

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	134	Shoe and Leather	155
Manhattan	151	Corn Exchange	135
Merchants'	118	Continental	98
Mechanics'	137	Importers' & Traders'	160
Union	140	Manuf'rs' & M'ch'ts'	99¼
America	145	Central National	102⅛
City	228	Fourth National	108
Phenix	107	Tenth National	120
North River	109	Oriental	160
Tradesmen's	147	Gold Exchange	70
Butchers' & Drovers'	147	Bkrs. & Brokers' Ass.	99
Mechanics' & Tr'd'rs'	125	Del. & Hud. Canal	116¼
National	125	Pennsylvania Coal	193
Merchants' Ex.	101⅛	American Coal	55
Leather Manuf'rs	205	Canton Co., Balt.	75
State of New-York	113¼	Con. Coal of Mary'd	33
Commerce	119¼	Cumb. Coal and Iron	39
Mercantile	125	West. Union Tel.	51⅛
American Exchange	114⅛	Quick. Mining Co.	14⅝
Chatham	166	Quick. Mining Co. Pf.	17⅛
Bank of N. America	101⅛	Mar. Mining Co. Pref.	10
Metropolitan	130⅛	Boston Water P.	26⅛
People's	149	Adams Express	71
Grocers'	119	Wells-Fargo Ex. Co.	31⅛
East River	118	Am. M. U. Express	49
Market	128¼	U. S. Express	50
Nassau	108	Pacific Mail	43⅝

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅛	101¼
City 6s, new	101½	101½
Camden and Amboy	118½	119⅜
Pennsylvania Central	61⅞	61⅞
Reading	50⅝	50⅝
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60⅞
Catawissa Preferred	39⅞	39⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅝	27
Northern Central	40⅞	41
Lehigh Navigation	35	35⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅛	88⅞

The members of the Cotton Exchange today, adopted resolutions expressive of respect for the memory of the late Mr. ALFRED H. EASTON, and of sympathy for his family, agreeing also to attend the funeral, which will take place on Thursday next. The Exchange will remain closed on that day up to noon, as an additional tribute to the memory of the deceased.

The past week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, as reported from the Custom-house, today, were $2,405,909; amount marketed, $2,567,994.

The business during February at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York, was as follows:

[illegible]

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Feb. 28, 1871:

[illegible]

A State Investment.

From the Boston Times.

Within a few weeks the newspapers have been filled with announcements of new railroad enterprises, some of them of a gigantic character, now occupying the attention of many of the most comprehensive minds in the country. From the extreme East to the furthest West these projects are discussed, and all sections bid fair to reap benefits from them. Some of these enterprises concern counties and States alone, while others are of national importance. The attention of so many people having thus been turned by these announcements to investments in railroad securities, an examination of the claims of the different lines becomes a prominent part of the duty of the journalist, for some of these roads are so far from New-England that false representations may lead those who have money to invest into risks of the most hazardous nature.

Conspicuous among those enterprises which demand the attention of capitalists may be mentioned the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, whose first mortgage 7 ₱ cent. bonds are in the hands of the well-known banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & Co. We believe that money invested in these bonds will be well invested—

1. Because the road has a terminus in the great commercial emporium in the country.

2. Because it runs through a rich and flourishing section, forming a grand trunk line from New-York City through to the North and West.

3. It must have great advantages over the two competing, because it shortens the distance by many miles to Buffalo.

4. The ratio of development of the great counties brought so near an immense population must be far greater than that along the lines of most railroads now constructing in other sections.

5. The road brings New-York City forty-five miles nearer Oswego and the cities of the British Provinces, and taps the productive coal fields of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; both of which considerations are of the highest importance.

6. The character of the President of the Company, DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN, and its financial agents, Messrs. OPDYKE & Co., are in the highest degree calculated to infuse confidence in any enterprise in which they interest themselves.

The stock subscribed by the cities and towns in their corporate capacity ($6,000,000) to aid the enterprise, cannot be sold without the consent of the majority of the stockholders. Thus it is secured from falling into the hands of speculators. Messrs. A. A. DOW, GEORGE OPDYKE and DELOS DEWOLFE are trustees of the mortgage. The grading of the road is nearly complete, 220 miles being in operation, earning enough to more than meet the current mortgage indebtedness. The latter fact furnishes one of the best evidences of the value of the investment, as it shows that the road will command a profitable local traffic, which often proves to be the very life-blood of great railway enterprises.

We have thus briefly glanced at some of the advantages offered by this road, and which render the announcement of Messrs. OPDYKE & Co. of special importance to those who have money to invest in a $100, $500, or $1,000 bond. Of the complete success of the enterprise there can be no doubt, and the present year will witness the establishment of another through line from New-York to the West. The power of monopolies cannot be broken by any process of "bearing" yet invented; but it can be rendered abortive by aiding in the establishment of other lines, whose management is in the hands of men of prudence, integrity and honor.

South Carolina Legislation—The State Debt—How Hurley Proposes to Manage It.

The following is the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. TIMOTHY HURLEY, with a view to strengthen the State credit:

A bill to create a debt of the State of South Carolina to be known as the Sterling Funded Debt, the same, or the proceeds thereof, to be exclusively used in exchange for, or in payment of, the existing public debt of the said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby, authorized to borrow, on the credit of the State of South Carolina, a sum not exceeding one million two hundred thousand pounds sterling, such debt to be represented by coupon bonds, the same to bear six pounds per centum per annum interest, in gold, payable semi-annually, the principal and interest thereof to be payable in the City of London, in England, and the principal thereof to be redeemable and payable within twenty years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. Such debt, hereby authorized, shall be known as the Sterling Funded Debt. The bonds to be issued in pursuance hereof shall be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the State Treasurer, under the seal of the State. They may be issued in sums of not less than one hundred pounds, sterling. The coupons attached to such bonds shall be signed by the State Treasurer, or executed in such manner as the Governor of the State may approve, his signature to said bonds being evidence of such approval.

SEC. 3. That all of the bonds authorized by this act, or their proceeds, shall be used exclusively in exchange for, or in payment of, the existing public debt of this State, heretofore authorized.

SEC. 4. That all the bonds hereby authorized shall be placed in the hands of a financial agent of this State, to be appointed by the Governor and approved by the Attorney-General and Treasurer. Such agent shall reside in the City of London, aforesaid, and the Governor, Attorney-General and Treasurer, and the financial agent of the State in New-York, are hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with such financial agents as may be appointed, as aforesaid, for the negotiation of said bonds, for the payment of the interest thereon until the maturity thereof; for the payment of said bonds at maturity, and for the exchange of the same for any of the public debt of this State, or for the payment of any of said public debt, from the proceeds of such new bonds as they may deem to be for the interest of this State; *Provided,* That none of the existing public debt, as aforesaid, shall be paid before the maturity thereof out of the proceeds of the bonds hereby authorized, unless the same can be purchased and re[illegible] at a rate not exceeding the rate at which such new bonds shall be negotiated; and for the purposes of this act, and in payment of interest on such bonds, and in the redemption thereof, the pound sterling shall be deemed to be equivalent to [illegible] in gold coin of the United States.

SEC. 5. That an annual tax, in addition to all other taxes, shall be levied upon all the taxable property within this State sufficient to pay the interest on the debt hereby authorized at the time when such interest shall become due and payable, and such interest shall be remitted to said financial agent in London, and a further similar tax shall be levied, in the same manner, sufficient to provide for a sinking fund of two per centum, in gold, per annum, on the full amount of the debt hereby created, which sinking fund shall be remitted to the said financial agent of the State in London to be applied to the redemption and payment of two per centum of the principal of the said bonds at par. The bonds thus to be paid shall be annually drawn, by lot, at such time and place and under such regulations as the Governor of the State and said financial agent may determine; and on all such drawings the American Minister to the Court of St. James, in England, or the Secretary of the American Legation at London, or the American Consul at London, shall be invited to be present and to certify to such drawings.

SEC. 6. From time to time, and when any of the existing public debt of this State shall be redeemed by the exchange of the bonds hereby authorized, or shall be paid from the proceeds thereof, such debt so redeemed or paid, and the evidence thereof, shall be absolutely cancelled, and shall not be reissued in any form, and the total amount thus redeemed or paid shall be annually reported to the Comptroller-General.

SEC. 7. That the faith, credit and funds of the State of South Carolina are hereby solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the punctual payment of the principal and interest of the debt hereby created, and for the annual redemption of that portion thereof for which a sinking fund is authorized; and the issue, by the Governor, of any of the bonds hereby authorized, shall be conclusive evidence in favor of any bona fide holder thereof that the provisions of this act have been fully complied with by the State officers, and that such bonds are legally and properly created.

SEC. 8. The honor and credit of this State is also hereby pledged to the holders of the debt authorized by this act, that this State will, hereafter, until said debt is fully paid and discharged, create any new debt or obligation, or by the loan of its credit by guarantee, indorsement, or otherwise, except for the purpose of meeting its existing obligations, or in aid for the ordinary and current business of the State, without first submitting the question as to the creation of any such new debt, guarantee, indorsement, or loan of its credit, to the people of this State at a general State election, and unless two-thirds of the qualified voters of the State, voting on this question shall be in favor of a further debt, guarantee, indorsement, or loan of its credit, none such shall be created or made.

SEC. 9. The Governor, Attorney-General and Treasurer, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to pay such sums as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, out of any funds of the State not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 10. For the purposes of this act, and to carry out the same, all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

A very large full paid up stock subscription.

$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS.

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real-estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely. Is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts can be opened with us in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice. Five per Cent. interest will be allowed upon all daily balances. Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank.

We issue circular letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world; also commercial credits. We make telegraphic transfers of money to any desired point, and transact every description of foreign banking business.

We draw Bills of Exchange in sums of £1 upward on

The Imperial Bank, London.

Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London.

The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and branches.

The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and branches.

We issue Certificates of Deposit payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest, and available at all money centres.

Orders executed for Governments and other investments; also Gold and Exchange.

Advances made to our dealers at all times on approved collaterals at market rates of interest.

Collections made in any part of the world.

☞ FUNDING THE FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY AND AGENT FOR FUNDING, NO. 140 BROADWAY.

This bank is receiving subscriptions for the NEW UNITED STATES BONDS, payment for which can be made in five-twenty bonds or in gold.

The two per cent. deposit can be made in gold, currency or any United States bonds.

Subscribers can name terms themselves, or instruct us to act for them.

GEO. F. BAKER, Cashier.

☞ THE INTEREST DUE 1ST OF MARCH ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of HENRY CLEWS, No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ TO BROKERS.—Wanted, a position as bookkeeper or cashier in a stock or gold house, by a young man thoroughly posted in the business; best of references given. Address W. L. J., Box No. 5,261 Post-office.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	31	Spirits Turp., bbls.	212
Bees-wax, pkgs.	3	Rosin, bbls.	130
Cotton, bales	1,498	Pork, bbls.	4,808
Cotton-seed meal, bgs.	300	Beef, pkgs.	750
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	30	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,712
Copper, bbls.	14	Lard, pkgs.	1,377
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	220	Butter, pkgs.	1,795
Eggs, bbls.	397	Cheese, boxes	2,030
Flour, bbls.	6,880	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Flour, bags	100	Stearine, pkgs.	176
Wheat, bushels	4,300	Dressed Hogs, No.	254
Corn, bushels	32,928	Grease, pkgs.	100
Oats, bushels	9,272	Oil, Lard, bbls.	10
Grass-seed, bushels	1,500	Oil-cake, pkgs.	10
Malt, bushels	12,780	Pea-nuts, bags	294
Beans, bushels	1,292	Molasses, N. O., bbls.	1,056
Peas, bushels	300	Sugar, N. O., hhds.	2
Oat-meal, bbls.	30	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	390
Corn-meal, bags	1,355	Tobacco, hhds.	314
Hops, bales	281	Tea, half chests	60
Hides, No.	4,453	Whisky, bbls.	624
Hides, bdls.	1,346	Wool, bales	234
Leather, sides	12,713		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Trojan*, for London—400 tcs. Beef, 25 tcs. Lard, 80 cases Liquorice, 3,550 bags Clover-seed, 10 boxes Oil Peppermint, 202 boxes Bacon, 391 bales Hops, 170 bbls. Pork, 3,980 boxes Cheese, 3 bales Tobacco.

By the bark *Victoria*, for London—800 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Jenny*, for Rotterdam—4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Jos. Clark*, for Oporto—300 bbls. Resin, 200 bbls. Flour, 10,350 bushels Wheat, 23,920 Staves.

By the bark *E. Goddard*, for Beyrout—12,470 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *S. Kirdelein*, for Constantinople—11,081 cases Refined Petroleum, 250 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been lightly dealt in at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $8 50@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been quiet, and nearly nominal in price.

COCOA—No transactions of moment have been reported. Prices have not varied.

COFFEE—The market has been firm but without activity, outside the dealings in Rio, sales of which have been reported since our last to the amount of 4,500 bags by the British brig *Countess of Dudley*, and 2,550 by the British brig *Melton*, (at Delaware Breakwater, to come here,) on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio have been 1,060 bags; sales, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 16,465 bags; stock in first hands, here, this morning, 16,487 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 49,065 bags. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 10c.@10¾c.; Fair cargoes, 10⅞c.@11c.; Good cargoes, 11¼c.@12¼c.; Prime cargoes, 12¼c.@12¾c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, with 60 days' credit. We quote: Java at 18c.@ 20c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@15c.; Laguayra, 14¼c.@15¼c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15¼c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@14¼c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13¼c.@ [illegible]; Manila, 18c.@19c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13¼c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio in first hands.

	Bags.
At Galveston	1,000
At New-Orleans	7,000
At Mobile	7,105
At Savannah	1,000
At Baltimore	10,995
At New-York	16,487
Grand total	44,065

COTTON—Has been quoted 1/16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. cheaper, with a fairly active business reported, mostly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,875 bales for early delivery, (of which 12 bales were to arrive,) including 1,063 bales to shippers, 938 bales to spinners, 45 bales to speculators, and 811 bales in transit. Also 14,500 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for February, 200 bales at 14 7-16c., 100 bales at 14⅝c.; March, 300 bales at 14 7-16c., 400 bales at 14⅝c.; April, 100 bales at 14 9-16c., 1,300 bales at 14⅝c.; May, 300 bales at 14 11-16c.; 500 bales at 14⅜c.; June, 100 bales at 14⅝c.; July, 100 bales at 15c. And today, for February, 200 bales at 14 7-16c., 100 bales at 14⅜c.; March, 300 bales at 14 7-16c., 1,100 bales at 14⅜c., 500 bales at 14 5-16c., 300 bales March, 300 bales April, and 200 bales May, at 14 7-16c.; 300 bales March, 400 bales at 14⅜c., 700 bales at 14 7-16c.; 200 bales April at 14 7-16c.; [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Good Ordinary	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Low Middling	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling	15⅞	16	16⅝	16⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

FISH—There has been a very moderate call for most kinds within our previous range.

FRUIT—The demand has been on a restricted scale for nearly all articles, without material alterations in values. Layer Raisins, $3 37½ per box; Currants, 10c.; Prunes, 11¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and with free offerings, particularly of the low grades, the advantage as to price has been generally in favor of purchasers. [illegible]

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very dull today, and under the less satisfactory advices from the London and Liverpool markets, prices have yielded 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, closing weak and in favor of buyers, who did not seem disposed to operate with much freedom. [illegible]

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in quite moderate demand, yet without material change as to price. [illegible]

WHALEBONE—Of the week's movements, Messrs. TAFT, LEE & CO. remark: "The business during the past week consists of 12,000 lbs. Arctic, on private terms, 2,000 lbs. of which were taken for home consumption. The market is rather quiet after the little excitement of the week previous, and it is probable that something less than our quotations of 90c. would now be accepted, though holders generally feel confident that prices will be maintained, in consequence of the peaceful news from Europe. At the moment we quote: Arctic, 70c.@72½c., according to quality, though there is very little if any to be had below the higher figure. *Whalefoots*—Bleached, have been in some demand, and we note sales at 61½c.@81½c. [illegible]"

FREIGHTS—Business has been comparatively tame in all lines, with but little change as to rates. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 1, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
A MORNING CALL, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Marlowe, Stoddart, and Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Emily Mestayer and Miss Fowler.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Forrest, Barton Hill and Miss Lillie.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
EGMONT. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

UNION LEAGUE HALL.
Madison-av., corner 26th-st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Miss Isabella Glyn.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum 3
Two copies, one year 5
Ten copies, one year 25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2
Five copies, one year 9
Ten copies, one year 15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year 25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 25 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 80 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 5 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

In the French Assembly, yesterday, President THIERS read the conditions of peace by which France cedes one-fifth of Lorraine, including Metz, Thionville, Longwy, and Saarbrück, and all of Alsace, except Belfort, and pays five milliards of francs indemnity—one milliard this year and the balance in three years. The German troops will withdraw from French territory as the indemnity is paid. The Departments south of the Seine will be evacuated when the treaty is ratified, and the other Departments when five hundred millions of the indemnity are paid. The fortresses will be occupied until the entire indemnity is paid. M. ROTHSCHILD says he will pay the entire indemnity within a year, and the German army of occupation will be got rid of as soon as possible. The armistice is prolonged until March 12. The Germans attacked Havre in ignorance of the prolongation, but were checked by a flag of truce announcing the news. The Saxon, Baden, Bavarian and Wurtemburg troops are to take part in the triumphal entry into Berlin. A Versailles telegram says all the preparations by the Germans to enter Paris are made, but the order has been deferred until today. The excitement in the city is still very great, but there was no disorder throughout Monday. A manifesto, signed by the editors of forty journals, exhorts the people to be calm and dignified under the approaching trial. The Bourse and theatres will be closed during the German occupation of the city. The German troops will be confined to their quarters while in the city. The powder magazine at Villette has been plundered by the soldiers.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish difficulty with Egypt is likely to be amicably settled, as Spain has accepted the offers of mediation.... Agrarian outrages are reported from various parts of Ireland, and a few persons have been killed.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Conference Committees on Appropriation bills were appointed. The bill for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals on Railroads was considered, but no vote reached. The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up. An amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay over to the Pacific Railroad one-half the compensation for services rendered to the Government, gave rise to considerable debate, and was finally adopted by a vote of 36 to 12. In the evening the consideration of the bill was continued, and an amendment was proposed extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the case of loyal citizens of the South. This was debated at length, but not disposed of.

In the House, Committees of Conference on several Appropriation bills were appointed. Several bills were passed, among them that relating to a centennial celebration at Philadelphia, in 1876. The motion of Mr. DAWES to reconsider the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill then came up, and was agreed to. A substitute was then offered, leaving out all the provisions for new buildings, with the exception of those previously authorized. A motion to strike out the appropriation for League Island was rejected, and the substitute was then adopted and the bill passed. A Conference Committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad bill was ordered after some discussion. The bill authorizing the construction of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad was passed by a vote of 121 to 62. A motion to repeal the rules and pass the bill for the protection of loyal citizens failed by yeas 127, nays 65. The rules were suspended and the bill repealing the duty on coal passed by a vote of 144 to 45. To-[illegible] order that bills against which [illegible] tion may be [illegible].

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate yesterday, were one by Mr. TWEED to repeal the act for improving certain streets in New-York, passed in 1870, in so far as relates to Madison-avenue; one to increase capital stock of the Commonwealth Insurance Company $500,000, and one by Mr. GENET defining the duties and liabilities of gold and stock brokers, providing that they shall be deemed subject to their liabilities. The bill authorizing the appointment of additional clerks in the District Courts of New-York was reported. Resolutions requesting our Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of laws taxing Government bonds, to secure the abolition of all the tariff duties on coal and other legislation, were offered and went over under the rules. Another, requesting them to vote for the repeal of the income tax was adopted after debate. In the Assembly a bill was introduced to establish a Police force for Yonkers. Two unimportant bills were returned with objections by the Governor, and the bills were rejected. The House then took a recess till evening. At the evening session a dispatch was read from Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, announcing the passage in Congress of the resolution to remove duties on coal. A joint resolution of thanks was offered by Mr. HITCHMAN. Mr. ALVORD objected, as he wished debate upon it, and it went over after a strong opposition.

GENERAL.

In the New-Jersey Senate, yesterday, the bill to repeal the act of last session under which increased freight-rates on the Erie Railway were imposed, was lost. The Governor yesterday vetoed the bill permitting the Morris Canal Company to lease their properties and franchises on account of unfair preferences in favor of preferred over common stockholders. A joint resolution in favor of annexing Staten Island to New-Jersey was offered in the House.

The Joint Committee of the Legislature began the investigation into the New-Hamburg disaster, yesterday, at Albany. One witness produced the watch of the deceased engineer, SIMMONS, which was found to have stopped at 10:38 P. M., seventeen minutes after the train was due at that point. The investigation will be resumed today.

The Indiana House of Representatives met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and, after a short address, the Speaker declared the House adjourned without day, the Senate having adjourned the day before *sine die*.

GOV. HOFFMAN has signed the following bills: For widening Broadway, New-York City; for further supply of water to New-York City; for completion of the Court-house in the Third Judicial District, New-York.

Capt. ARTHUR, of the British ship *Mary Barge*, was convicted, in the United States Circuit Court, in San Francisco, on Monday, of resisting the Custom-house officer, and landing a cargo in defiance of the orders of the inspector.

Three more jurors in the Filkins case were obtained yesterday in Albany, making ten in all.

The steamers of the Norwich line came up to their wharf yesterday, in Norwich, for the first time since the closing of navigation by the ice.

A half square between Frenchman, Roman, Union and Derbigny streets, New-Orleans, was burned on Monday night. Loss $80,000; mostly insured.

HENRY C. ROBINSON was yesterday nominated by the Republicans for State Senator in the Hartford District of Connecticut.

The movement for the impeachment of Gov. CLAYTON, and the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, seems to have failed, through the action of the absent Senators, who are said to have adopted rules, in the swamps, which made it impossible for the managers to proceed. Gov. CLAYTON is said to be preparing to leave for Washington.

The fishery question was discussed in the Canadian Senate on Monday night. A French Senator said England would sacrifice the fisheries before going to war. The Minister of Marine and the Fisheries repudiated the idea.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company's miners met at Pittston on Monday, and refused to mine by the car, the terms offered by the company.

A train on the Pan Handle Railroad ran off the track near Mansfield, Penn., yesterday morning, and one passenger and two sleeping cars were burned. But one person was injured.

French Taxation and the Terms of Peace.

The pecuniary indemnity which Germany demands of France is simply enormous. There is, after the declaration by M. THIERS, no reason to doubt that it has been correctly reported. France has purchased peace, therefore, at a price which seems absolutely ruinous, and which, if ever paid, will give her the unenviable distinction of having the heaviest public debt in the world. At the beginning of 1870 the official statement of the public debt shows a total of $2,600,000,000. During 1870 three loans were contracted which, when capitalized, will amount at least to $400,000,000. The war expenditure, which the nation has still to cover by a duly authorized loan, cannot be less than another $200,000,000. Germany now demands $1,000,000,000, and if France can borrow this at all, it will only be on such terms as must increase the capital of the obligation by one-half, and so make the indemnity actually reach the figure of $1,500,000,000. Suppose at the end of three or more, probably of six years, France should be able to pay this enormous bill, she will find herself in the possession of a national debt which reaches the alarming total of $4,700,000,000.

We think it extremely questionable whether the money markets of the world will take up, even by installments, the prodigious sum which the French negotiators propose to raise. The sensational offer which today's telegrams attribute to Baron ROTHSCHILD is in the last degree improbable. To financiers the question has three elements, each mutually affecting each other. The first relates to the probable stability of the government to be selected by the French people; the second, to the amount of the loan likely to be subscribed for by France herself; and the third, to the expansiveness of French taxation. Suppose a constitutional monarchy to be securely established in France, it is highly probable that the capitalists of the country would subscribe to the full measure of their ability for a share of the national burden. The Orleanists are in favor with the commercial and moneyed classes, and would, in the estimation of these sections of the people, and probably in that of Europe at large, be credited with a larger expectation of existence than any republic, however moderate. It must not, however, be forgotten that the comparative facility with which the Empire raised money arose from its success in drawing out the hoards of petty proprietors and tradesmen from the very unproductive places of deposit which still find favor with this class of Frenchmen. It is extremely doubtful whether either Orleanists or Republicans would have, for some time, at least, the same success, while the extent to which Prussian requisitions have depleted these private accumulations renders them at the same time less available, and will make their possessors inclined to hold on with more than accustomed tenacity to what remains. In an economical point of view, a moderate republic might have this advantage over a monarchy, that it could push the reduction of the army and the fleet to a lower point. Neither of them could, to any sweeping extent, reduce the cost of civil administration, and exist in France for a single day. The figure of fifty-three millions of dollars which we previously gave as the limit to which reduction of annual expenditure could be carried, could hardly be exceeded by a monarchy, and could only be passed with some difficulty by a strong and moderate republic.

The ultimate question must therefore be, what amount of fresh taxation can be borne by France without crippling her energies, and therefore defeating its own purpose? Take the most favorable view of the case, and assume that the annual expenditure of France can be reduced sufficiently to cover these three items of deficit; first, the ten or twelve millions of revenue which, even under the reduced territorial cession, will be lost to the National Treasury; second, the perpetually recurring yearly deficit of some thirty millions, which formed so notable a character of the Imperial Budgets, and third, the large decrease in the taxable resources of France resulting from the war. Even under a supposition so favorable, and one whose realization will call for administrative energies of a very high order, there still remains an annual increase of at least ninety millions of dollars of interest on the $2,100,000,000 of debt which the events of 1870-71 will be found to have added to the liabilities of France. The main sources of French revenue are the land taxes, taxes on trade and personal property, post-office and customs, and excise and monopolies. Nearly twenty-five per cent. of the entire revenue is derived from what is called the registration and stamp duties, which are chiefly levied upon land in the indirect manner of a tax upon transfers, either by sale or testament, of real estate. Proprietors pay directly another nine per cent. of the entire revenue raised by the National Government in the form of the *Foncier* tax, besides paying a similar amount to the local Governments.

It has been pointed out that, assuming the real estate of France to be worth six hundred and thirty millions of dollars, it is already directly taxed to the amount of ten per cent., and indirectly by the registration duties to another five per cent. That any more can be got out of it either by the local or national Governments, is hardly to be credited by any one familiar with the temper of the peasant proprietors of France. The excise duties on alcoholic liquors, and the tobacco and powder monopolies, yield about thirty-five per cent. of the entire revenue. The prospects of an available increase in this direction are also exceedingly meagre. The Post-office yields five per cent., and the Customs eight per cent. of the total revenue. An attempt will doubtless be made to increase the income from the latter source, probably at the expense of the reciprocity treaties with England, Belgium and Switzerland. The chief effect of this will probably be to enrich French manufacturers and to make the problem of living rather harder to the mass of the people, without having any appreciable result on the revenue. France has no income tax, but it has a personal and furniture tax, a tax on doors and windows, and a trade license tax, yielding between them eight per cent. of the entire revenue, which closely resemble it. These are already considered heavy, and could not be increased without causing evasions that would defeat the end of making them more productive. In short, whichever way the French financier turns he finds a community already heavily burdened, and one whose tax-paying power can only increase with an increase of resources. A more scientific distribution of taxation is possible, but an increase under the present conditions can only be very partial and very questionably productive. This is a fact which the administrators at home must be at once prepared to face, and which the lenders abroad are not likely to lose sight of. The borrowing power of France depends absolutely upon how this fact is disposed of, and whatever indemnity she may agree to pay, it will only be under the most enlightened government that there is the slightest possibility of her being found able to do so.

Congress and the Duty on Coal.

By a vote that should be decisive, the House of Representatives yesterday called up and passed the bill abolishing the duty on coal. The bill was reported some time ago under instructions, from the House, but was too far down on the calendar to be reached without some other effort than is always possible under the rules of the House. It has been twice made evident that a large majority of the members are hostile to the continuance of a tax which, while insignificant as a source of revenue, is potent as a monopolizing agency. So unmistakable an expression of opinion, and one so completely harmonizing with popular sentiment, should not be frustrated by technicalities or endangered by lukewarmness in the Senate.

A glaring outrage has invested the question with an interest it never possessed before. The impolicy and injustice of the tax have always been apparent. But the scarcity of coal in the market, the exhaustion of the supplies at the Pennsylvania mines, and the extortion of many of the dealers,—are circumstances which have concentrated attention, as it never was concentrated before, upon the power of a gigantic monopoly, and the heartlessness with which that power is exercised. The coal companies are leagued with the transportation companies, and, together, they have the public at their mercy. The suffering for which they are now directly responsible is wide-spread and intense. The hardships which the embargo practically imposed upon the use of coal entail upon the poor, are aggravated by the sickness that is consequent upon the absence of artificial warmth at this season of the year. Such a condition of things had been impossible without the aid rendered by Congress to the coal companies. The law "protects" them, and the protection it confers enables the operators to grind the faces of the poor, to tax severely classes more fortunately situated, and to embarrass many important branches of industry. Public indignation, therefore, is divided between the monopolists and the legislation that gives to monopoly an essential element of its strength. Congress will act unwisely if it permit the session to end with the law imposing a prohibitory duty upon imported coal still upon the statute book.

The supporters of the monopoly remind us that the duty is upon bituminous coal, while Pennsylvania mainly produces anthracite. The inference we are asked to accept is, that between the tax and the present price of anthracite there is no connection. This special pleading one simple fact upsets. The coal tax was enacted at the bidding of the Pennsylvania monopolists, and they are today the chief opponents of its repeal. We presume that they know what they are about. They are not actuated by any special desire to benefit the Treasury, for, as we have remarked, the revenue derived from the tax is small indeed. They are not likely to exhibit a peculiar interest in the retention of a tax which entails upon themselves and the Republican Party the odium of monopoly, for no other purpose than to punish the Nova Scotians. But one conceivable motive exists, and that is the motive which impels the same men to uphold excessive duties on other articles of prime necessity. The coal tax is a protective tax, or it is purposeless; and the class most clamorous for whatever protection it affords, is the class that is enriched by the present exorbitant price of anthracite coal. There is, then, a direct connection between the duty on bituminous coal and the anthracite monopoly, whatever the organs of the monopoly say to the contrary.

Nor is it difficult to trace the connection. If the Atlantic markets freely admitted Nova Scotia coal, its production would be stimulated, the supply would be constant and large, and the average price, compared with the average of Pennsylvania coal, would be very low. It could be profitably sold here at half the lowest price of anthracite, and at little more than quarter of the price now obtained for that article at the yards. For many reasons the anthracite is greatly superior; for some purposes, it will always be exclusively used. The cheapness of bituminous coal would, however, gradually commend it for various forms of domestic consumption, and its use for industrial purposes would soon be very large. Of this we may be confident: if Nova Scotia coal were now accessible here at four or four and a half dollars per ton, it would instantly exert a marked influence upon the price of anthracite, and the monopoly that has called forth the curses of thousands would be impossible.

Whether the repeal of the duty would or would not be followed by all the benefits that are in some quarters expected from it, is a question which Congress is not required to consider. It is enough that the coal monopoly exists in good part by virtue of national legislation, and that until the duty is repealed, Congress must share with the monopolists the odium that is inseparable from the present state of the coal question.

Sold for Old Copper.

There is something almost sad in the statement that the original plates of that magnificent work, AUDUBON'S *Birds of America*, were recently sold in this City for their value as old copper, after having vainly sought a purchaser upon their artistic merits. But the new owners, who are well-known merchants, have agreed to wait a reasonable time for any proposition to redeem the plates from the destruction which otherwise awaits them.

There is a history belonging to these despised copper plates which alone ought to secure their careful preservation. The labors which preceded the publication of AUDUBON'S monumental work made up a record of romance, danger, hardship, perseverance, and devotion to Nature such as few books can boast of inspiring. Born of French parents in Louisiana, AUDUBON early showed a love for natural history, which was most aptly supplemented by a taste for drawing. This led to his being sent to France, where he became the pupil of the celebrated painter DAVID. Returning, at seventeen years of age, to America, he settled near Philadelphia, married, farmed, and traded by turns, with little success, but spent his leisure in laying the foundation of his great work by making drawings of all the birds he saw. But when he tried to sell these drawings, he found no one capable of appreciating, or willing to purchase, them. He then went to the West and alternated between prospecting and merchandising, but carefully kept in mind his great design as to a description of the birds of America. He became an enthusiastic adventurer, and with no companion and no assistance, explored the wilds of Western woods and prairies and river-bottoms in search of subjects for his pencil and his pen.

While absent from home on one of these expeditions, rats found their way into the box which held his drawings, and utterly destroyed what had cost poor AUDUBON years of toil and care. When he learned this, the blow came near killing him outright. But recovering from the sickness which this sorrow brought upon him, he started out again to do his work, and spent three whole years in replacing what the rats had destroyed. When he had prepared his drawings, and was ready to publish them to the world, he tried in vain to find a publisher. Few could appreciate them; those who did recognize their value had no money to risk, and some of the best American engravers said that the drawings could never be engraved. This was in Philadelphia; and New-York was not more kindly inclined, and, thus discouraged by his own country, he turned to England. In England he was welcomed at once. Referring to his reception there, (it was in 1826,) he says: "My drawings were publicly exhibited, and publicly praised. Joy swelled my heart. The first difficulty was surmounted. Honors which Philadelphia had refused, Liverpool freely accorded." Thus favored, his work rapidly progressed and was brought out in London in 1828. The engraving was done in an artistic manner by ROBERT HAVELL, Jr., and the work was issued in numbers, each containing five plates. By the end of 1830 eleven numbers had been published, the price being two guineas each. As was then the fashion, (and in this instance a necessity,) subscriptions had been taken for the work in advance of publication, and 161 copies were subscribed for by 179 persons. Among the names of patrons were those of GEORGE IV., CHARLES X., Queen ADELAIDE, LOUIS PHILIPPE, the Princess of ORLEANS, Prince MASSENA, Prince CHARLES L. BONAPARTE, Baron CUVIER, EDWARD EVERETT, (for the Library of Congress,) Hon. T. H. PERKINS, (for the Boston Athenæum,) and Baron KRUDENER, the Russian Envoy. There were only four or five American subscribers, three of whom were Baltimoreans, and one, Miss DOUGLASS, a New-Yorker.

In 1834 the second volume was published, and when completed the work consisted of four volumes of plates and five of letter-press illustrations. In all, the book contained four hundred and sixty-five plates, which represented one thousand and sixty-five birds of the size of life, carefully drawn and beautifully colored. Successful at last, and grateful to those who had ministered to the cravings of his genius, AUDUBON accredited Britain with his success. "She has furnished," his preface says, "the artists through whom my labors were to be presented to the world; she has granted me the highest patronage and honors;—in a word, she has thus far supported the prosecution of my illustrations. To Britain, therefore, I shall ever be grateful."

The original work is large, costly, and now rarely purchasable. It is worth not far from $1,000. There are several copies in New-York, one of which belongs to the Mercantile Library, having been presented by some liberal friends of the institution several years ago. The plates, after various strange adventures—in one of which, in Spruce-street, some years ago, they narrowly escaped destruction by fire—have, as we have seen, sunk to that lowest level of human appreciation, the scrap-heap, and, unless some unlikely phase of public spirit develops itself, will soon be remanded into copper kettles or worse. Thus is true art admired and encouraged.

A New Feature of Modern "Social Progress."

As one sign of what some people are pleased to call "progress," we may mention that a member of the English Parliament is said to be about to bring in a bill to legalize marriages for a limited period; and that Mr. MONCURE D. CONWAY, whose name, as an American, is well known in this country, has printed in London a book in which he argues that marriages should be terminable at any time. Marriage, according to this gentleman, is a relic of our hereditary monastic morality, "and also a grim idol about whom nearly all our social superstitions are entrenched with his blood-reeking altar." These and some other statements render Mr. CONWAY'S adoption of his main thesis more intelligible than it might otherwise be. It is clear that the iconoclasts are not confined to our own community; and that they are at least as outspoken and as eager for demolition in Europe as they are in some quarters of America.

These facts are mentioned only to show that the skeptical or critical spirit of the age is no longer exclusively manifested in particular communities, or in the presence of particular forms of government or religion. Mr. BUCKLE, with his passion for analogies and his plausible erudition, always found neat theories attributing all the phenomena of sociology to certain antecedent conditions of diet, faith, and laws. But the same tendencies respecting existing social institutions, the same class of efforts to destroy existing relations, with or without substituting others, are not developed, it is manifest, in the free atmosphere of republics alone. That literary humbug, Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON, tried to persuade the world that the marriage tie was breaking down generally in the United States. But the crazy theories to which he referred are peculiar to no nation or country, any more than fools are confined to one region of the globe. In the time of SHELLEY, (whom Mr. ROSSETTI praises for the ease with which he cast off his wife,) such a book as Mr. CONWAY'S would have been hailed with delight by the authors of *Queen Mab* and *Don Juan*; now it will probably be welcomed only by a few men like ROSSETTI, who appear to find most social restrictions a nuisance.

"Please Pay My Bill."

Some time ago the *World* endeavored to account for the hostility of the TIMES to the "Ring" by trumping up a foolish story about a bill due to us of some $13,000 from the City. According to the *World*—which never could understand people doing anything from conviction or principle—this unpaid bill was the sole cause of our opposition; just as if its friends, the Tweedites, would not gladly have paid a hundred such bills, if by so doing they could have silenced attack upon them. The *World* knew all this time that it was uttering that which was not true; but, no doubt, there was a lunatic here and there who credited its story—just as some people still believe that BAZAINE and MCMAHON effected a junction of their forces, that the great "victory" at Saarbrück decided the war in favor of the French, and that the *Tennessee* was lost, with the most brilliant writer of two hemispheres in the doomed ship—all which facts have been set forth from time to time in the *World*. We now find that the *World* had confused our case with its own. It appears that it had a bill against the City which the City refused to pay, that it brought a suit to recover the money, and that the City still declined to pay on the ground that the *World* was never "requested to apply at to do the advertising claimed for." Perhaps the *World* thinks it deserved better treatment after all the dirt it swallowed in behalf of the Ring last Fall, but it wanted the money very badly, and consequently pressed hard for it. The City pleaded that there was no money to apply to plaintiff's claim—but still the *World* demanded its pound of flesh. The amount was $15,111 11, rather an important sum to the *World*. It thinks that even $12,000 is quite enough to buy a paper outright. At last the excellent Judge CARDOZO came to its relief, and ordered the City to pay the money. This, doubtless, relieved the managers from much anxiety. According to their own ideas about newspaper management, the *World* can now afford to be independent. People who are fools enough to believe that an un-paid bill can decide the course of a great journal, will naturally anticipate great things from the *World*, now that its own "little account" is settled.

MINOR TOPICS.

If the funds belonging to this City have been properly spent, why does not Controller CONNOLLY produce his report, in accordance with law? Mr. PETER COOPER and his friends certify that the management of the City is in good hands, and that TWEED, SWEENY, and CONNOLLY are thoroughly to be trusted. Then why are not the accounts of receipts and expenditure placed before the tax-payers? We say that twelve millions might easily have been saved last year, and would undoubtedly have been saved if honest men had stood at the head of affairs. We will prove it if CONNOLLY, alias "Slippery Dick," will give us access to his books. It is nonsense to call such a statement as this a "vague assertion." A "Ring" paper said yesterday that the people are "well satisfied with their municipal Government." They are not satisfied, but they are at present too supine to resist it. Let TWEED and SWEENY get their new Tax Levy scheme into operation, and the most apathetic community in the world will at last be roused to indignation.

One or two adherents of the "Ring" assure us that eight hundred thousand dollars have *not* been paid for the furniture of each window—including sunshade and cornice-poles—in the new Court-house. They tell us that the sum was *eight thousand* dollars. Dear, dear—how very cheap! Well, if anybody will prove that we were wrong, by showing us a copy of the Controller's accounts, we will thank him and take it all back. But we must have a true copy of the Controller's accounts before doing that. We defy any of the Bohemians employed by the "Ring" to show us a transcript of the "Ring's" accounts. Eight thousand dollars a window even would be a pretty good price to pay—there is no need to exaggerate it. But how delighted the hired organs of the Ring will be to cackle over the egg which was put down in their path yesterday. What an opportunity there is for the *World* to roll out a few Johnsonian periods, in its light and easy style, and dilate upon the "anfractuosities of the human mind."

By an irregular but not ineffective method, the Senate has formally sanctioned the conclusion reached by the Judiciary Committee with reference to the controversy between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Pacific Railroad Companies. To give effect to the Committee's report, Mr. STEWART yesterday moved an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, requiring the Secretary to pay the companies one-half of the compensation earned by them in the service of the Government,—in other words, limiting his demand upon the companies, on account of interest to one-half of the compensation due them for service, with five per cent. of their net earnings. In the debate which ensued, Messrs. TRUMBULL, STEWART, SHERMAN and others contended that the construction of the law by the Attorney-General is in direct violation of its terms and the terms of the contract entered into under it, and by adopting Mr. STEWART'S amendment, the Senate directly indorsed the claim put forward by the companies. It is to be hoped that the difference will now be considered ended.

If the appointment of M. POUYER QUERTIER as French Minister of Finance has any significance at all, it means that France has entered on a period of rigid protection. In the Corps Legislatif, and out of it, the manufacturer and banker, who has assumed what will be, after the conclusion of peace, the most important post in the Ministry, has been the foremost representative of protectionist doctrines, and the most bitter and persistent assailant of the reciprocity treaty with England. It only needed this appointment to make the Thiers Ministry one of the most incongruous coalitions of modern times. M. SIMON, the young Minister of Public Instruction, is as enthusiastic a free-trader as M. POUYER QUERTIER is a protectionist. Besides these, the Ministry contains an ex-Imperialist rear-admiral, a veteran Legitimist, Republicans of the new and old schools, and Orleanists of actual service and inherited attachment. The representative character of such a body is almost perfect—its administrative capabilities are of the most doubtful character. When the new Corps Legislatif takes up the functions of the National Assembly, we shall see a strife of parties in France which, in virulence, may probably exceed that of 1848.

The trumpery charges against the managers of the Children's Aid Society have been admitted, even by Senator NORTON, to be totally unfounded. Apart from the absurdity of allowing them to become the subject of a serious investigation at all, every friend of that truly useful and unsectarian charity must rejoice at the success with which a series of most unfounded accusations have been disposed of, and will accord to the Committee any credit it may justly claim for impartiality and candor. There is, however, work enough at Albany for committees of investigation, without seizing upon pretexts so frivolous as that afforded in the present instance.

As nearly as can be judged by existing indications, the territorial cession demanded by Germany amounts to three departments,—Moselle, Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin—excluding Belfort,—containing about two millions and a half of people, and yielding the National Exchequer of France about twelve millions of dollars per annum. Taking into account the advantages of commercial intercourse which will be lost to France by the transfer, together with the actual loss of revenue, the pecuniary sacrifice represented by the cession of these departments cannot be less than a capitalized sum of fifty millions of dollars. In other words—France agrees to pay Germany a pecuniary indemnity of one thousand millions, and a territorial indemnity of half that amount. In contenting himself with the northern section of Lorraine, Germany incorporates a population that contains more of the Teutonic element than that occupying the region of which Nancy is the centre. It is difficult to believe that with a strategic frontier which will overlap Luxembourg, Prussia will not find some pretext for acquiring possession of the Grand Duchy also. When France pays the first installment of the indemnity, she will have money enough to buy it outright—though it is more probable that she will resort to the cheaper method so successfully followed in the case of Schleswig-Holstein.

It appears that the British House of Lords will soon free itself from the scandal of Bankrupt Peers. Lord GRANVILLE has undertaken to introduce a measure for that purpose, and it is clear, according to the London Press, that the House will sustain it. The old impunity, therefore, with which a nobleman could squander his substance, and bring ruin upon others, will be brought to an end. Such an abolition of exclusive privilege is another sign to add to the many that show how swift in England is becoming the march toward equal rights and equal responsibilities. There is certainly no insurmountable reason why a Peer who has shown himself unfit to manage his own property should continue to have a share in managing that of the nation; and as an incentive to prudence on the part of men in high station, the proposed measure commends itself as timely and judicious.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MISS GLYN'S READINGS.

Miss GLYN reads "King John," today, at the theatre of the Union League Club. The reading begins at 2 o'clock, and will be the last of the present series. Miss GLYN has won celebrity in the part of *Constance*, and her delivery of this play has been by some pronounced her best effort. The opportunity is a good one for those who have not heard this able artist to repair the omission. We trust, as this is Miss GLYN'S farewell appearance for the present, that she will be greeted with a numerous and appreciative audience.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. WALLACK appears to-night in one of the best of his eccentric parts, that of the persecuted hero of "Woodcock's Little Game." We have lately pointed out some of the peculiar excellences of this performance, and now warmly recommend our readers to go and enjoy them. The entertainments begin with the exceedingly neat comedietta of "A Morning Call," in which Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES helps Mr. WALLACK to make one of the brightest hits, on a compact scale, of the season.

THE RUN OF "SARATOGA."

The protracted success of "Saratoga" is becoming one of the phenomenal events of dramatic history. Two or three times Mr. DALY has essayed to withdraw the comedy, but as often it has obstinately refused to be withdrawn, and it is thronging the house now with more profitable business than during the first week of its run. Mr. DALY has striven hard for success, and he has gained it, by thorough and artistic work. The fact is creditable, both to him and to the public, and as such it is generally recognized.

Musical.

GERMAN OPERA AT THE STADT.

The smooth course of the drama at the Stadt Theatre was broken last evening by an operatic performance by Mme. LICHTMAY, Messrs. BERNHARD, VIERLING, HABELMANN, and FORMES, and the company which lately closed a successful season at that house. "The Huguenots" was sung in presence of an audience that filled the place. The fact that opera-giving at the Stadt is always profitable shows that a love for music, represented by a willingness to pay for it, is a good deal more general among the German population than among the more fashionable persons who occasionally visited the Academy. Remarkable entertainments are not looked for, but good recitals are expected and are always supplied. The well-known artists whose names are mentioned above are singers of culture and experience, and the leading lady is to be alluded to with especial commendation. Mme. LICHTMAY has a powerful voice, great skill as a singer, and an amount of histrionic talent rarely possessed by prima donnas. She was a very fine *Valentine*, yesterday, and her share in the duo with *Marcel*, and in the duo with *Raoul*, in the fourth act, called forth enthusiastic applause. The effect of the rendering suffered much from the hoarseness of Mr. BERNHARD, (the *Raoul*,) for which an apology was made. That the strength of the troupe was a little overtaxed by MEYERBEER'S most elaborate work may be said, indeed, without disparagement to it, for the demands of the composition are excessive. Mr. FORMES was *St. Bris*, Mr. VIERLING, *Nevers*, Mr. FRANOSCH, *Marcel*, and Miss HAENNER, *Urbain*. The chorus, if not very strong, did its work with spirit and precision, and the telling points of "The Huguenots," and particularly the scene of the benediction of the swords, were quite impressive. Friday night, Mme. LICHTMAY and her associates, are to perform again.

MR. NEWELL'S CONCERT.

The first concert of this well-known pianist and organist will take place at Steinway Hall, on Thursday evening. As a pianist, Mr. NEWELL was a pupil of GOTTSCHALK, whose enchanting style he seeks to recall, in composition and performance. He will have the artistic aid, to-morrow, of Mrs. FARNHAM, soprano; Mr. ERNEST PERRING, tenor; Signor RANDOLFI, baritone; Mr. J. W. PIERSON, violinist, and Mr. JOSEPH A. MARSH, pianist. The two last-named gentlemen are amateurs.

Connecticut Nominations for Congress.

JOHN W. STEDMAN, of Norwich, was, yesterday, nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention for the Third District of Connecticut. This completes the nominations by both parties and the candidates are as follows:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Julius L. Strong.	Alfred L. Goodrich.
2.	Stephen W. Kellogg.	John Kendrick.
3.	H. H. Starkweather.	John W. Stedman.
4.	Geo. H. Coffing.	Wm. H. Barnum.

Messrs. STRONG, KELLOGG and STARKWEATHER, Republicans, and BARNUM, Democrat, comprise the present delegation, and they have all been renominated. Alderman PHELPS is a working man's candidate in the Second District.

The vote of the several Congressional Districts two years ago was as follows:

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.	Majority.
1	11,617	10,881	736 Rep.
2	12,162	11,686	476 Rep.
3	9,212	6,913	2,299 Rep.
4	11,885	13,075	1,190 Dem.

The Hamilton Opera-House Drawing—How it was Done.

The Cincinnati papers give full particulars of the drawing of the Hamilton Opera-house lottery. A boy thirteen years of age was selected to draw the tickets from the wheel, and the drawing proceeded with the following result, the first number drawing the first prize, the second number the second prize, &c.: 26,869, 11,828, 20,036, 40, 17,763, 5,320, 10,575, 19,159, 11,795, 22,052, 22,375, 22,290, 24,144, 24,470, 18,085, 23,174, 23,207, 10,815, 5,746, 12,248, 11,668, 514, 18,951, 27,971, 26,566, 26,662, 20,041, 20,336, 5,125, 21,628, 24,966, 14,850, 1,761, 6,611, 27,670, 22,461, 6,036, 2,762, 27,913, 26,805, 4,737, 14,621, 20,646, 22,373, 16,896, 26,773, 11,090, 27,754, 10,536, 9,863, 4,822, 5,597, 12,334, 26,668, 28,730, 15,855, 23,376, 20,145, 21,490, 25,002, 5,395, 11,488, 12,808, 5,466, 26,557, 17,036, 24,386, 16,718, 22,006, 23,410, 16,145, 26,011, 13,604, 8,636, 15,961, 11,068.

No one claimed to hold a lucky number during the drawing, and it was not stated when or where the prizes would be distributed. The drawing was regarded with doubt and suspicion by a great many citizens of Hamilton, and many of the audience, while acknowledging that the drawing in the hall was done on the square, pronounced the whole scheme a swindle.

The Hamilton Opera-House and $30,000 Drawn by Unsold Tickets.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 28.—Dispatches from Hamilton, Ohio, state that both the Opera-house and the $30,000 prize were drawn by tickets unsold, although it is claimed that both were in the wheel; $5,000 were drawn by a German residing in Hamilton. Connersville and Dayton, Ohio, each received $1,000.

WASHINGTON.

Reconsideration of the Sundry Civil Service Bill—Numerous New Edifices Demolished—Organization of the Next House—Repeal of the Duty on Coal—Salvation of the Arkansas Republicans—Compensation to the Pacific Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Mr. DAWES triumphed finally today on the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill. The House reconsidered the vote by which the bill was laid on the table, and then Mr. DAWES moved a substitute which left out all new buildings, except those already authorized by law. This was agreed to by 108 to 96, and the bill then passed—yeas 112, nays 88. The bill, as first reported, appropriated $22,000,000, but the House has stricken out upward of $[illegible], so that as finally passed the bill appropriates but $[illegible].

OFFICERS OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

The Republican caucus for the nomination of officers to organize the next House will be held in the hall of the House on Thursday night. There is very little excitement over the prospect. Speaker BLAINE and Mr. Clerk MCPHERSON and Mr. Door-keeper BUXTON will probably be renominated by acclamation. There is no contest save on the offices of Sergeant-at-Arms and Postmaster. On the former the present incumbent, Col. N. G. ORDWAY, who has given great satisfaction, has the inside track, and will probably keep it. His opponents are Col. STOKES, present member from Tennessee, and Gen. HERRON, of Louisiana, neither of whom is the right sort of man for the place. For Postmaster there are several candidates. W. H. KING, Esq., present incumbent, who is long-winded, and generally wins on the home-stretch; HENRY SHERWOOD, now assistant door-keeper, a fine, manly young soldier of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry; ALEX. H. JONES, a member from North Carolina, who goes out with this Congress, and wants an asylum, and a Mr. HAWKINS, of Ohio.

DINNERS TO HIGH OFFICIALS.

The members of the Joint High Commission dined with Sir EDWARD THORNTON to-night. The members of both branches will be entertained at dinner by Mr. FISH, to-morrow night, and on Saturday night Earl DE GREY will entertain his colleagues on both sides at his residence.

REPEAL OF THE DUTY ON COAL.

Right in the middle of the reading of the Ku-Klux bill, this afternoon, FERNANDO WOOD sprang a motion to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution repealing the duty on coal. It took like wildfire. The yeas and nays were ordered, but the resolution passed by the enormous vote of 143 to 45—over three to one. The Pennsylvania and Maryland protectionists looked blank enough, but they went down under the immense majority. Senators say it will pass their body without doubt, and whether the price is reduced or not, the coal famine will have produced one good effect.

CINCINNATI AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

The Kentucky Legislature having persistently refused to charter the Cincinnati and Southern Railway, leading from Cincinnati through Kentucky and Tennessee to Knoxville, the matter some time since came before Congress, and today the House passed, under suspension of the rules, a bill chartering the road. The Kentucky members, and some of the worshipers of States' Rights, opposed it seriously, but without avail. Many members voted for it to punish the Legislature, which has refused to charter the road because it is not tributary to Louisville. It will now hasten to do it in order to deprive Congress of the pleasure of completing its revenge.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The temper of the House, today, when Gen. LOGAN made his motion for a Conference Committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, indicates that it will be an easy matter to agree upon a report that will command the approval of the House, if the bill of the House, which was substituted for that of the Senate, is departed from in any material manner. At the same time it is doubtful whether the Senate conferees can be induced to accept the House bill. The House, however, has a decided advantage. By remaining firm on the ground assumed by Mr. WHEELER, Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, it is in its power to compel the Senate to take its bill or nothing.

PROTECTION OF LIFE IN THE SOUTH.

Gen. BUTLER today reported his Kuklux bill, and asked for a suspension of the rules to make it the special order to take precedence of everything else except Appropriation bills and conference reports, but the House refused to suspend the rules, 127 to 65, only three votes lacking.

SALVATION OF THE ARKANSAS REPUBLICANS.

Gov. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, telegraphs here that in order to save the Republican Party in that State from disruption through the present troubles there, he has decided to resign his position as United States Senator elect.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

An attempt was made this morning, in the Senate, to take up the resolution of the House on the McGarrahan claim. Mr. SAWYER moved to postpone the Army Appropriation bill for the purpose, and the yeas and nays were taken, resulting in a defeat of the motion to postpone by 21 to 12. The question will inevitably go over to vex the incoming Congress.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up in the Senate after the morning hour. The amendments offered by the Committee on Appropriations were few and of minor importance in the favor of economy, and they were soon disposed of.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD CLAIMS.

The remainder of the afternoon session was taken up in considering a proposition to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay over to the Pacific Railroad Company half of the transportation money retained in the Treasury, which Mr. STEWART offered as an amendment. Mr. EDMUNDS expressed the belief that the Secretary had acted in accordance with the law, and moved to lay the amendment on the table. The friends of the railroad voted this down by 26 to 19, which vote made it evident that the measure would be passed. The chief point of contention was a proviso offered by Mr. SHERMAN, which was intended to reserve the right of the Government, if it has any under existing law, to collect from the Company the interest on the bonds before the end of thirty years, when they mature, if meantime the Company becomes able to repay it. This was resisted by Mr. STEWART and some others, and failed by a majority of two. After the amendment offered by Mr. STEWART had been adopted, however, a proviso to secure the same end, but different in wording was put to the bill by a viva voce vote. The Senate seems inclined to help the Company as long as it needs help, but disinclined to give it more power than it has under the present law, to escape refunding the interest when it has reached a degree of prosperity warranting repayment.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular stating that hereafter he will not assent to the holding, by an internal revenue officer, of any office or appointment under any State or municipal authority, or any other employment of such officer additional to his official duties, excepting so far as may be permitted to storekeepers under section 28 of the act of July 20, 1868.

CLAIMS OF SOUTHERNERS.

In the evening session of the Senate, as soon as the Army Appropriation bill came up, Mr. McDONALD offered an amendment extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the cases of all loyal citizens in the Southern States. A motion promptly made to lay it on the table was voted down by 31 to 12. Accordingly, the entire evening, till 10 o'clock, was spent in reiterating the stereotyped reconstruction speeches, although, of course, no vote was expected to be changed by them. All attempts of the Committee on Appropriations to secure a vote without delay were fruitless. Notwithstanding the apparent impossibility of getting through the Appropriation bills this session, and also acting on other propositions, amendments entirely irrelevant to appropriations keep pouring down on the Senate in showers. Almost a third of the Senate is away, and the Republican friends of the measure, in union with the Democrats, have a small majority, and seem determined to make the most of their advantage. As a last resort the opposers are trying to have the final vote put off till to-morrow, and there are no indications of the result.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President today approved and signed an act to amend an act, passed May 31, 1870, entitled "An Act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union and for other purposes;" also, the joint resolution to extend the benefit of the act establishing the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to disabled soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812 and of the Mexican War.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

There were on the Speaker's table, today, 139 bills and joint resolutions from the Senate. The House has passed all of its General Appropriation bills, six of which await the action of the Senate, namely, the Army, Navy, Fortification, Omnibus, Deficiency and River and Harbor Appropriation bills.

A TEXAS RAILROAD CASE.

In the case of CAMPBELL *vs.* The Texas and New-Orleans Railroad Company, MORAN, and others, Mr. Justice BRADLEY, in Chambers today, reviewed the law and the evidence, and refused to dissolve the injunction. The opinion virtually establishes that the bonds of 1861 have a priority over the bonds of 1868, as to the forty miles of railroad between Liberty and Houston. The seventy miles between Orange and Liberty will be sold separately. The equities, as to the forty miles between Liberty and Houston, and as to the land certificate, will be adjusted before there is any sale as to these. PASCHAL and STANTON for complainants; HALE and EVARTS for MORAN.

ARRIVAL OF JUDGE HOAR.

Judge HOAR, of the Joint High Commission, arrived here to-night.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The following comparative statement shows the internal revenue receipts for the first eight months of the years 1870 and 1871:

From July 1, 1869, to Feb. 28, 1870	$111,154,[illegible]
From July 1, 1870, to Feb. 28, 1871	101,[illegible]
Decrease for eight months	$[illegible]
Receipts for February, 1870	$[illegible]
Receipts for February, 1871	[illegible]
Decrease for month	$[illegible]

MONTHLY CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The following is the monthly statement of United States currency outstanding for the month of February:

United States notes, old issue	$[illegible]
United States notes, new issue	[illegible]
United States notes, issue of 1869	[illegible]
One-year five per cent. notes	[illegible]
Two-year five per cent. notes	[illegible]
Two-year five per cent. coupon notes	[illegible]
Compound interest notes	[illegible]
Fractional currency, first issue	[illegible]
Fractional currency, second issue	[illegible]
Fractional currency, third issue	[illegible]
Fractional currency, fourth issue	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate today the following nominations:

John B. Miller, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Tennessee; Jas. E. Rothchild, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Ohio; Jas. E. Marsh, Surveyor of Customs at Kansas City, Mo.

Postmasters—Ambrose B. Gaines, at Dedham, Mass.; R. S. Merrill, at Winchendon, Mass.; M. S. Havresink, at Rock Island, Ill.; Albert Bowers, at Shelburne Falls, Mass.; C. S. Coburn, at Leominster, Mass.; Jos. F. Hodges, at Foxboro, Mass.; B. B. Bowen, Wilbury, Mass.; Mrs. Marcena B. Lowe, at Xenia, Ohio; Mrs. Rebecca Adams, at Fort Madison, Iowa; Israel Howell, at Trenton, N. J.; Henry A. Green, at Jersey City, N. J.; David A. Allen, at Brenham, Texas; Smith B. Young, at Bosco, Texas; Oliver C. Easton, at Havana, Ill.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session today confirmed the following nominations:

Henry D. Cooke, of Georgetown, D. C., to be Governor of the District of Columbia; Jerome B. Brigham, Appraiser of Merchandise at Milwaukee; James E. Woodward, Collector of Customs at Kansas City; Robert W. Healey, United States Marshal of the Southern District of Alabama; James H. Coggeshall, United States Marshal for the District of Rhode Island; Israel Howell, Postmaster at Trenton, N. J.; George L. Andrews, of Massachusetts, to be Professor of the French language at the Military Academy.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

CREDENTIALS.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of JOHN A. LOGAN as Senator from the State of Illinois for six years from March 4. The credentials of PHINEAS T. HITCHCOCK, as Senator from Nebraska for the ensuing term, were presented by Mr. TIPTON, read, and ordered to be filed.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

The Vice-President announced the appointment of the following Committees of Conference: On the Indian Appropriation bill, Messrs. COLE, HARLAN, and STOCKTON; on the Legislative Appropropriation bill, Messrs. SAWYER, TRUMBULL, and BAYARD.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendments, the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

DUPLICATION OF REGISTERED BONDS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, called up the House bill to authorize the duplication of registered bonds in certain cases. Passed.

A large number of Pension bills were passed.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, called up the bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation, within the United States. He said Mr. BERGH, of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, desired a more stringent measure, but deferred to the opinions of the friends of the bill.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, said that while he was in favor of all humanitarian projects, he knew that these were too often made to further private interests. His main objection to the bill was that it involved an arbitrary and unauthorized stretch of power on the part of the Federal Government.

Mr. TIPTON, of Nebraska, thought the matter should be left to State legislation and to regulations of private parties interested in the transfer and raising of stock.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, suggested an amendment, which created general merriment, making it unlawful, under penalties of fine and imprisonment, to confine chickens or fowls in any house or other place of confinement for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, thought the amendment, for all practicable purposes, about as sensible as the original proposition.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. CONKLING made an unsuccessful effort to reach a vote upon the bill.

Mr. DAVIS announced that if proceeded with, the bill would be debated at length.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation bill then came up as the unfinished business, when Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, moved its postponement in order to take up the House bill relating to the Panoche land grant, or "McGarrahan Claim." Not agreed to by yeas 12, nays 21.

The Army Appropriation bill was then proceeded with, and the amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations adopted. The only one of importance was one reducing the appropriation for the line officers' quarters, of military store-houses, and for repairing public buildings at established posts from $1,000,000 to $750,000.

A number of amendments to the bill were laid on the table, including one by Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, prohibiting the use of any of the money appropriated by the bill to pay the expenses of the transportation of any officer or soldier to or from a place of election.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported and advocated an amendment appropriating $200,000 for making and testing a sea-coast rifle-gun upon a plan recommended by a Board of Army Officers and approved by the Chief of Ordnance and Secretary of War. Tabled.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, offered an amendment reciting the meaning of the fifth section of the act of July 2, 1864, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay over to the Pacific Railroad Company one-half of all the compensation for services which have been or shall be rendered by either of said Pacific Railroad Companies for the United States. Mr. STEWART said he reported an amendment from the Judiciary Committee by their direction.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, a member of the Judiciary Committee, denied that the Committee had ever considered the amendment, and appealed to Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee, who indorsed the statement, but added that the Senator from Nevada (Mr. STEWART) had called his attention to the subject on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. STEWART remarked that he had personally obtained the assent of a majority of the Committee to the offering of the amendment.

After further discussion, Mr. EDMUNDS moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was not agreed to—yeas 19, nays 28.

The amendment was then discussed, Mr. EDMUNDS opposing it as involving the surrender of a right which seemed to him to exist in the statute of 1864.

The liability of the companies to pay over the interest as fast as it accrued, and the questions involved in the controversy between the Government and the railroad companies, were debated by Messrs. SAWYER of South Carolina, DAVIS of Kentucky, CASSERLY of California, STEWART of Nevada, SHERMAN of Ohio, THURMAN of Ohio and TRUMBULL of Illinois. Mr. SHERMAN advocated an amendment to reserve to the Government the right to press its claim against roads whenever their circumstances would warrant it.

The amendment was to add the following:

But nothing contained in this section shall be held to affect, change or impair the legal right of the United States to repayment by such railroads of the interest paid by the United States and the legal rights of the parties with respect to such interest shall be determined by [illegible].

[illegible]—yeas 26, nays 28.

Mr. STEWART's amendment was then adopted in the following form—yeas 27, nays 18:

In accordance with the fifth section of the act approved July 2, 1864, entitled an act to amend an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes, approved July, 1862, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay out of any money due the Pacific Railroad Companies mentioned in the said act, and performing services for the United States, one-half of the compensation, at the rates provided by the laws, for such services heretofore or hereafter rendered.

On the motion of Mr. SHERMAN, a proviso was attached that nothing herein contained shall be held to determine the legal rights of the several parties, or give construction to the statutes aforesaid, all of which are to be left for future adjudication.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, moved an amendment appropriating $[illegible] for national homesteads for soldiers' and sailors' orphans at Gettysburg, Penn. Not agreed to.

At 5 o'clock, after a short Executive Session, the Senate took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, called up a bill to enable the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company to change the northern terminus of its road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinaw. Passed.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS—SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Army Appropriation bill was proceeded with.

Mr. McDONALD, of Arkansas, offered an amendment to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to all claims of loyal citizens arising in the late insurrectionary States, and repealing all discrimination between such claimants because of their residence in said Court.

A motion to lay it on the table was voted down—yeas 12, nays 31.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, expressed his surprise that such a proposition should be seriously urged. It would deplete the Treasury by saddling upon the country all the damages committed by the Union armies during the war, and would repeal the very laws of war by abolishing distinctions between the rebellious States and those which supported the Government.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, held that discrimination as to loyalty should be in favor instead of against the loyal men of the South, because of their losses and sufferings on account of their Union sentiments. They had hazarded their lives and sacrificed their property for the Union, while loyal claimants from the North now in that Court were secure and unmolested.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, thought it would be better for the Government to recognize these claims, even though they took a thousand millions from the Treasury, rather than incur the disgrace which a refusal to entertain honest claims of loyal Southerners would inflict.

Messrs. STEWART of Nevada, EDMUNDS of Vermont, WILSON of Massachusetts, and CONKLING of New-York, in opposition to the amendment, argued that any such legislation required to be matured in order to exclude fraudulent and disloyal claimants, and that the amendment was not germane to the bill.

After discussion a motion to table the amendment was rejected—yeas 25, nays 29; and a motion to lay the whole bill on the table, in order to proceed with other business, was also lost—yeas 23, nays 33.

The Democrats and Southern Senators voted solidly together.

Mr. RICE, of Arkansas, asserted that the friends of the proposition would stand by it until a decisive vote upon it could be had.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, then addressed the Senate against the amendment, and after further discussion it was arranged that a vote would be taken upon Mr. McDONALD's amendment to-morrow at 12 o'clock, noon. At 11¼ o'clock P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

Mr. DYER, of Missouri, from the Committee of Conference on the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Louis, Mo., and over the Missouri River at Glasgow, Mo., made a report, which was agreed to.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. SARGENT, BECK, and CLARKE of Kansas as the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill; and Messrs. DAWES, WASHBURN, [of Wisconsin,] and NIBLACK as the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

A Committee of Conference was ordered on the Postal Appropriation bill.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, from the Committee on the Naval Appropriation Bill, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree, and moved the appointment of a new Committee. Agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate bill authorizing the use of the balance of appropriations under the control of the Library Committee was taken up and passed.

Mr. MUNGEN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution for the printing of 245,000 extra copies of the Agricultural Report for 1870, omitting the provision for an edition in German, so as not to endanger the passage of the joint resolution. Passed.

On motion of Mr. PETERS, of Maine, the Senate amendment to the House bill to restore ROBERT BOYD, Jr., to the active list of the navy as Commander was concurred in.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend section four of the act of July 20, 1868, in relation to fermented liquors, so as not to apply to the making of fermented liquids used for the manufacture of vinegar exclusively, but not to be construed to authorize the distillation of fermented liquors anywhere except in authorized distilleries. Passed.

On motion of Mr. MORRELL, of Pennsylvania, the Senate amendment to the House bill for an international exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876, was concurred in, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. PERRINE, the Senate amendment to the House bill allowing the issue of duplicate registered bonds in cases where the originals have been lost or destroyed, was concurred in, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. AXTELL, the Senate bill, passed in April, 1870, for giving effect to the various grants of public lands to the State of Nevada, and allowing the selection of school lands in California, was passed.

THE OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, called up his motion to reconsider the vote whereby the Omnibus bill was tabled yesterday. He remarked that yesterday was an instructive day. He thought that all of them had learned something yesterday, and that the officials who recommended appropriations for new public buildings had also learned something. Those officials who had felt disposed to make the Committee on Appropriations occupy the position of obstructionists in regard to public works, had had their day yesterday. They had no occasion to complain that the Committee had not represented their views fairly to the House. The House had accepted these views with wonderful unanimity. From the vote on Saturday evening against the ineffectual efforts of the Committee to stay the commencement of new public works, it had seemed to the Committee that any further opposition would be unavailing. By a two-thirds vote yesterday, every new public work asked for was by the House inserted in the bill, and after doing so the House had shrunk from its own work and strangled its own offspring. [Laughter.] He had moved a reconsideration for the purpose of giving the House an opportunity to retrace its steps and to undo the work which it had done yesterday. He had no argument to make, no new position to assume, nothing to qualify. He had been at all times opposed, in the present position of the public treasury and of the public burdens, to the commencement of any public works which the public necessities did not demand. He proposed now, if the House reconsidered the vote, to move a substitute for the bill, omitting all the appropriations for new buildings, except as to the League Island Navy-yard, and that exception he would make not through favor to that proposition, but on account of the large vote of the House on Saturday given in favor of it.

Mr. MAYHAM, of New-York, remarked that that vote was no more decisive than the vote on the Albany Post-office.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Negatived—54 to 159.

The vote was then reconsidered, and the motion to lay the bill on the table was rejected.

Mr. DAWES then moved as a substitute the original bill, with all the appropriations for new works omitted, with the exception of the League Island Navy-yard.

Mr. AMBLER, of Ohio, moved to strike out the item of $200,000 for League Island.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, protested against the sudden fit of economy which appeared to have seized members in relation to new public works, the aggregate expense of which was shown by the estimates to be only $3,300,000, while the House was voting $3,600,000 for the Boston Post-office and $5,000,000 for the New-York Post-office.

The substitute omits the following items:

To pay the State of Massachusetts for coast defenses; several items for Washington Aqueduct; six millions to indemnify States for war expenses; $[illegible] to pay for horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States; for new Government buildings at Trenton, N. J.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Francisco Appraiser's stores; Washington printing office for Treasury Department; Hartford, Conn.; Albany, N. Y.; Nashville, Tenn.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Port Huron, Mich.; La Crosse, Wis.; Quincy, Ill.; Indianapolis, San Francisco Hospital on Angel Island; Helena, Montana; Montgomery, Ala.; Little Rock, Ark.; Paducah, Ky., and all that were inserted by way of amendments to the bill.

It contains the following amendments adopted by the House:

Appropriation of $50,000 for Little Falls Bridge; increasing the compensation of VINNIE REAM from $5,000 to $10,000; increasing the appropriation for survey of the Western Coast from $[illegible] to $[illegible]; appropriating $175,000 for continuing the survey of the Northern and North-western Lakes, and the appropriations for the New-York and Boston Post-offices.

The question was first taken on Mr. AMBLER's motion to strike out the appropriation for League Island Navy-yard.

The appropriation was not struck out—yeas 91, nays 104.

The substitute was then agreed to—yeas [illegible], nays 98.

The bill was then passed—yeas 112, nays 88.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, moved that the rules be suspended, and that the House agree to a Southern Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, preferred that the House should insist on its amendments to the bill, by which the Senate land grant of [illegible],000,000 of acres was reduced to 13,000,000.

Mr. LOGAN said that he, too, much preferred the House bill to the Senate bill, and had so voted, but that it was certainly an act of courtesy on the part of the House to agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

Mr. RANDALL—"Does the gentleman think that it is an act of courtesy on our part to give away an additional 13,000,000 of acres of public lands?"

Mr. LOGAN—"That is not the question. The only question is whether the House will accord a Committee of Conference. My own opinion is that is the only way that the bill can be got through at this session. I think that the Senate is perhaps as fixed in its opinion as the House is in its own, and that there should be some kind of comity between the two Houses. My own notion is that it is better for those interested in the bill, and who desire its passage, to have a Committee of Conference than to take any other position at this time."

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, said there would be no objection to the course proposed by Mr. RANDALL, if there were time to carry it into effect; but there was not time to get a return from the Senate on the question of its receding from its disagreement to the House amendments.

Mr. RANDALL—It will not take more than five minutes—just as long as it will take the Clerk to walk over to the Senate Chamber.

Mr. BANKS—But the Senate would have to act on it.

Mr. RANDALL—Let us make a struggle to keep the land grant down to thirteen million acres, instead of twenty-six millions.

Mr. BANKS—We have entire control of the question. I understand, as the gentleman does, that the House is not disposed to take the Senate bill. The Committee of Conference will be governed by the views of the House, and the House will have the power to control the action of the Committee. For myself, I feel free to say that there is no expectation whatever that the Senate bill will be passed by the House.

Mr. RANDALL—I prefer to keep the bill where it will require a two-thirds vote to get at it.

Mr. BANKS—That is, to defeat the bill.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee—Perhaps the gentleman would prefer to keep the bill out altogether.

Mr. RANDALL—I do; but I know that its passage is inevitable, and I prefer it to pass in the shape of a grant of thirteen million acres, rather than of twenty-six millions. My object is to keep the House bill as it is.

The vote was taken and the rules were suspended and a Conference Committee ordered—yeas 136, nays 59.

CINCINNATI AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, asked leave to make a statement, to be followed by a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to promote the construction of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

Mr. WINCHESTER, of Kentucky, objected.

Mr. INGERSOLL offered to allow Mr. WINCHESTER five minutes to reply to his statements, for which he asked only five minutes.

Mr. WINCHESTER—I do not want five minutes. I object.

Mr. INGERSOLL—Very well; I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill; there is no subsidy in it; there is no land grant in it. It simply gives the right to citizens of Kentucky to build a road across the State of Kentucky.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky—That is not the fact.

Mr. INGERSOLL—Every county in the State of Kentucky through which the road passes asks that this legislation be had.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio—The whole Union, north and south of Kentucky, wants the right to pass through that State, and she refuses that right.

The bill was read in full and then the rules were suspended and the bill passed—yeas 131, nays 62.

NO WAY TO DO BUSINESS.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, debate to be confined to speeches of five minutes, and that if at the end of the second speech the previous question be not seconded, the pending bill shall be laid aside.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That at 12 o'clock to-morrow the House will proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, under the following restrictions: As each bill is reached, a debate of five minutes, pro and con., shall be allowed, and also one amendment. If the House shall then refuse to second the previous question, the bill shall be laid aside, retaining its place on the Speaker's table, and no dilatory motion of any kind shall be entertained, nor shall a motion to adjourn be in order before 4½ o'clock P. M.

Mr. SARGENT accepted Mr. KELLEY's resolution as a substitute for his own.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, said that that was no way to do business. They might as well propose to pass by one vote all the bills on the Speaker's table.

The resolution was rejected, there being only forty-eight votes in its favor.

PROTECTION OF LOYAL CITIZENS.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Reconstruction Committee reported the bill to protect the loyal and peaceable citizens of the United States in the full enjoyment of their rights of personal liberty and property, and to enable such citizens to preserve and perpetuate the evidences of losses claimed to have been sustained by them in the war in the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. COX, of New-York, moved that the bill be rejected. Negatived.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules, and that the House proceed to the consideration of the bill to protect loyal and peaceable citizens of the United States, and that the further reading of the bill be proceeded with to the exclusion of all other business except appropriation bills and conference reports until finally disposed of.

Negatived—yeas 127, nays 65; not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Three Republicans voted in the negative—Messrs. FARNSWORTH, FITCH, and WILKINSON. A change of one of these votes would have given the requisite two-thirds majority.

REPEAL OF DUTIES ON COAL.

While the foregoing bill was being read, Mr. WOOD, of New-York, took the floor, and moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill passed repealing all laws and parts of laws imposing a duty on foreign coal, the bill to take effect immediately.

The rules were suspended and the bill passed—yeas 144, nays 45, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Asper, Atwood, Axtell, Bailey, Banks, Barnum, Barry, Beaman, Beatty, Beck, Bennett, Benton, Bethune, Biggs, Bird, Brooks of Massachusetts, Brooks of New-York, Buckley, Buffinton, Butler of Tennessee, Calkin, Churchill, Clark of Tennessee, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb of Wisconsin, Coburn, Conger, Connor, Cook, Corker, Crebs, Cox, Cullom, Darrell, Dawes, Degener, Dickinson, Dixon, Dockery, Dox, Duke, Ela, Farnsworth, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Fisher, Fitch, Garfield, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hale, Hamilton of Florida, Hawley, Hay, Hays, Heflin, Hill, Hoar, Hoge, Holman, Hotchkiss, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Johnson, Jones of Kentucky, Judd, Julian, Kelley of Connecticut, Kerr, Ketcham, Knapp, Ladin, Lash, Lawrence, Lewis, Logan, Long, Loughridge, Lynch, Manning, Marshall, Mayham, McCormick, McCrary, McNeely, Moore of Illinois, Morey, Morgan, Merrill of Maine, Mungen, Niblack, Orth, Packard of Indiana, Paine, Palmer, Peck, Pomeroy, Potter, Price, Rainey, Reeves, Rice, Sargent, Schumaker, Shanks, Sheldon of Louisiana, Sheldon of New-York, Shober, Slocum, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Oregon, Smith of Vermont, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Stone, Stoughton, Strong, Sypher, Taffe, Tanner, Trimble, Twichell, Tyner, Upson, Van Auken, Van Trump, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wells, Whitely, Willard, Williams, Winans, Winchester, Wolf, Wood, Young—144.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, Archer, Armstrong, Ayer, Blair, Bates, Booker, Burdett, Cessna, Cobb of North Carolina, Dickey, Donley, Duval, Getz, Gilfillan, Hambleton of Maryland, Hamill, Kelley of Pennsylvania, Maynard, McCarthy, McGrew, McKenzie, Mercur, Moore of New-Jersey, Morphis, Morrell of Pennsylvania, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Packer of Pennsylvania, Phelps, Platt, Porter, Prosser, Randall, Scofield, Smith of Tennessee, Stiles, Stokes, Strickland, Swann, Taylor, Tillman, Townsend, Wallace, Wilson of Ohio—45.

EXPEDITING BUSINESS.

The Speaker insisted that instead of imposing on him the responsibility of discriminating between members who desire the floor to move to suspend the rules and take certain bills from the Speaker's table, the House should go to the Speaker's table and go through with the bills on it, passing those to which there is no objection, and allowing motions to suspend the rules on the passage of such bills as are objected to. He would only do so by unanimous consent.

Unanimous consent was given, and the Speaker announced that he would commence at 12 o'clock to-morrow, and that the calendar should first be gone through with, so as to pass all bills not objected to.

REFORMING BAD HABITS.

On motion of Mr. TWITCHELL, of Massachusetts, an additional rule was adopted prohibiting smoking in the hall or galleries, the Speaker having stated that there was no such rule now existing.

The House then at 5:10 adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Wm. A. Budd.

Mr. WM. A. BUDD, well known in the business circles of this City as an active and enterprising merchant, and an upright and generous man, died at his residence in West Thirty-third-street, on Monday last. He was born in 1810, and began his mercantile career as a clerk in the cloth establishment of THOMAS HUNT & Co., in 1826. On a reorganization of the firm in 1836, under the name of WILSON G. HUNT & Co., Mr. BUDD became a partner. The concern has changed twice since that time, Mr. BUDD remaining in the firm with each change. By his death the City loses another of its old and substantial merchants—one of those who have achieved their success by a steady and honorable devotion to business.

COAL FACTS YESTERDAY

Affairs Still Unsettled—The Capitalists—Suggesting Solutions—The Middle-Men's Council—Condition of the Market.

The public mind yesterday appeared to have become more quiet in relation to the coal question. This condition, however, was by no means the result of any encouraging tidings received from the mining districts, but a confidence in the expectation that some prompt and effectual remedy would be forced by public demands, unless the companies soon came to terms among themselves. The news of the action of Congress in reducing the duty from foreign coal was hailed with general satisfaction.

Very little encouragement was had with the miners, and the entire matter of adjustment seems given over to the committees in charge. Some of the miners are said to be on the very verge of starvation, and are as likely to rebel against the tyranny of the Union, as they are to condemn their employers, or oppressors, the mining companies. It is alleged that measures are now in progress to place green men at work unless the miners resume operations at the offered terms. Militia will be demanded in case of any riotous demonstrations. Application to this end has already been made, but as it must pass through the Sheriff's officers, and those worthies are mere puppets in the hands of their fellow miners, there has been merely dalliance without progress. The coal and railroad companies are both feeling the necessity of prompt and decisive action, and declare that the protection of the State will be secured for new, non-union laborers. The Governor of Pennsylvania is said to have expressed himself ready to use all his power as soon as circumstances warrant. Those who know the sentiment among the miners, who had anything to say in the matter, but it is not believed that they will resist the law when the Governor shall make his proclamation.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE COMPANIES.

The same feeling prevails that was expressed after the last interview of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Union Committee with Mr. STRONG at Scranton. They continue to demand the November basis and reject every other basis. They will now resume work at the proffered eight per cent. It is believed that the companies would rather give $1 per car for the mining if it were not such an awkward retreat from their determined position. They profess that they seem to make a break into the Miners' Union combination. The miners, however inclined to disaffection with their leaders, are a unit against any concession to the companies' last proposals. Consequently there is a prospect of a deadlock for an indefinite period. The following table of prices paid by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company during the past five years will be read with interest:

Months.	Years.	Per diamond car.
July	1866	[illegible]
November	1866	[illegible]
February	1867	[illegible]
May	1867	[illegible]
February	1868	[illegible]
May	1868	[illegible]
September	1868	[illegible]
November	1868	[illegible]
January	1869	[illegible]
August	1869	[illegible]
December	1870	[illegible]

THE MIDDLE-MEN'S COUNCIL.

The middle-men met in council, yesterday, in Trinity Building. The proceedings were quite informal, and related principally to their private transactions. The effect of the expected act of Congress, removing the duty on foreign coals, was a topic considerably discussed. The introduction of soft coal, in large quantities, at low rates, was decided to have a transforming influence upon their trade. Much less stove and furnace coal would be used, more grate fires and steam pipe heaters would supplant the other methods now in use, and many of the steamers and factories would substitute soft coal altogether. The Union Ferry, and other steamers, always use bituminous coal as soon as anthracite advances beyond a certain price, and might substitute it altogether.

THE CONDITION OF THE MARKET.

Arrivals of coal by rail and water yesterday added several thousand tons to the stock, but not sufficient to meet all the accumulated orders. The prices afloat varied, according to quality, from $8 to $10 50. Cumberland coal sells readily, afloat, at $8. Quantities have been ordered, and will probably arrive by the first of next week. The demand for it has greatly increased. The retailers complain of a dullness in their trade, and think that consumers have exercised the most rigid economy. All sorts of prices are asked. Chestnut-sized coal is almost out of market.

In Westchester County the prices are from $10 to $12 50; in Orange County, $11; in Dutchess County, $10 to $12; on Long Island, Staten Island, and interior towns near by this City, the prices will average $12 to $13 per ton, and the supply is short. Altogether, the situation is more hopeful. The people seem trained to meet the siege. The weather must gradually moderate, and the sufferings of the poor be greatly abated. With economy, patience and good management the crisis may be easily overcome, and possibly benefit eventually accrue to all.

Schuylkill Situation Unchanged—The Operators Determined to Crush the Miners—Apprehensions of Violence—An Advance of Tolls on the Northern Central.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 28.—The situation remains unchanged in the Schuylkill region. The miners are very quiet and orderly. Much interest is manifested as to the result of the meeting of miners to be held at Mahanoy City to-morrow. A general feeling prevails that they will accept the basis adopted by the Philadelphia meeting from sheer necessity. Especially is this the case in this region where the miners were so badly prepared for the present strike. Citizens who have resided here for many years, and are interested in the production of coal, state that it is a perfect mystery to them how the men can hold out, and that it is impossible for them to continue the strike much longer. The stores throughout the region have but a small stock on hand and will not sell on credit. The operators and carrying companies are determined to crush the organization, which consists of many thousand men, governed, it is alleged, by a few unprincipled and irresponsible leaders who have nothing at stake. No reports of violence or outrages committed by the miners have been received today. The Reading Railroad Company is still taking extra precautions to have their roads and bridges well guarded. Information has been received from the Shamokin region that the Northern Central Railroad, in conjunction with other carrying companies, have advanced their tolls. This action will certainly compel an entire suspension of mining in that region. Eleven hundred cars were sent there today to be loaded and sent to market. These cars will take away every pound of coal mined for the Eastern market, previous to the advance, which takes effect to-morrow.

Meeting of the Pittston Miners—They Refuse to Mine by the Car—The Wilkesbarre Miners Adjourn to March 7.

PITTSTON, Penn., Feb. 28.—At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Coal Company miners, at Pittston, Feb. 27, they refused to accept the terms offered by the Company to mine by the car, and insisted on mining by the ton as heretofore, at prices in the same proportion as paid by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 28.—The miners met here this morning and adjourned until March 7, without transacting any business.

GRANT CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Tammany Republicans Organize a Grant Club.

A meeting of the Grant Central Committee (Tammany Republicans) was held last evening at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-[illegible]-street, ANDREW W. LEGGETT presiding, and JOHN A. STARBERRY, Secretary, pro tem. Mr. DANIEL D. CONOVER submitted the report of the Committee on By-laws, and proposed that the sections should be considered seriatim. This was adopted, and the President proceeded to read the sections, which were generally adopted. The organization is to be known as the "Grant Union Central Republican Committee," and the object is to "secure the re-election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency." The regular meetings are to be held on the second Tuesday in each month. After the reading, the by-laws were adopted as a whole, and ordered printed in pamphlet form.

A question argued what was to be done in case there was more than one club in a district. Mr. CONOVER stated that it made no difference how many clubs there were in a district, as all could be represented. He moved that the election of additional Vice-Presidents take place at the regular meeting on the second Tuesday in March. The President stated that the Presidents of the various clubs throughout the City were entitled to be present as ex officio members of this organization. The credentials of the delegates were directed to be sent to A. G. BULLOCK, Corresponding Secretary, at his residence, No. 771 Seventh-avenue. The meeting then adjourned.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Ten Persons Severely Injured by an Explosion.

Two Large Factories Completely Destroyed.

Loss $50,000—The New-York Circus in Danger—The Audience Quietly Dismissed—Firemen Injured by the Falling of a Wall.

About 8 o'clock last night flames were discovered in the carpenter-shop situated in the rear extension building of MINER & STEVENS' carriage manufactory, a four-story brick building, comprising Nos. 115, 117, 119 and 121 East Thirteenth-street. An alarm was speedily given and quickly answered by the firemen. The fire had, however, gained such headway, owing to the inflammable materials, that the firemen found it difficult to master the flames. A second alarm was given, bringing on the ground a large force of engines, as well as Chief Engineer PERLEY and District Engineers [illegible], BATES, SULLIVAN, SIMS and [illegible].

Despite this additional force, the flames spread rapidly, and finally destroyed the entire range of buildings occupied by MINER & STEVENS, together with a large quantity of finished and unfinished carriages. [illegible] was as badly managed by the Police that the efforts of the firemen were much hindered. The loss sustained by the firm is estimated at $[illegible], only partially insured for $27,[illegible] in City companies.

The flames also extended to the carriage factory of RICHARD CURLY, also a four-story brick building, Nos. 109, 111 and 113, but their progress was checked with a loss to the firm of $8,000 on stock, covered by the following insurances: Williamsburg City, Astor, Lenox, Firemen's, Germania, Traders', Adriatic, Grocers' and [illegible] for $2,000 each, the National for $[illegible], Metropolitan and the Citizens' for $[illegible], and the Merchants' for $[illegible].

The flames also damaged the rear building of No. [illegible] East Fourteenth-street, occupied by SCHUHES & WALKER, the mineral water manufacturers, [illegible] and tin shop, causing a loss to the [illegible] on stock and machinery.

All of these several buildings are owned by [illegible] GROSS, ivory-dealer in Fulton-street, who sustains a collective loss of about $40,000, which is [illegible] fully insured.

While the firemen, insurance patrolmen and [illegible] were busily engaged in removing the [illegible] of MINER & STEVENS some [illegible] of naphtha or other inflammable material [illegible] and exploded, severely injuring the following persons:

[illegible], of No. 219 Sixth-street, seriously injured in face and hands.

[illegible], insurance patrolman, of [illegible]-street, head and face.

JOHN [illegible], insurance patrolman, of No. 184 [illegible]-street, terribly burned on hands and face, [illegible].

H. [illegible] ALKER, insurance patrolman, of Sixty-[illegible] avenue A, hands and face.

MICHAEL GAHAGAN, citizen, of No. 143 Fourth-avenue, [illegible] burned on head and face.

[illegible], of No. 105 Christopher-street, and a member of No. 2 Truck, who happened to be holding the hose-pipe near the scene of the explosion, was also terribly burned by the exploded [illegible] about his face and hands.

[illegible], of Twentieth-street and [illegible], a member of No. 6 Truck, was [illegible] severely injured.

All of these men were taken in charge by their friends and comrades and removed in carriages to their respective homes.

While the fire was at its height the rear wall of the extension of MINER & STEVENS' factory suddenly and unexpectedly fell. At that moment [illegible] Company No. [illegible] were [illegible] on a pile of lumber, playing their [illegible] into the flames, and the following men [illegible] by the falling and heated bricks:

[illegible], fireman, of No. 65 Greenwich-avenue, [illegible] fractured, and severely injured on the face; sent to hospital.

[illegible], foreman of the company, [illegible] seriously hurt on their [illegible] and legs by bricks.

The New-York Circus building is situated directly in the rear of the carriage factories, but [illegible] LENT, the manager, being [illegible] there was no danger to their [illegible], assured the audience of 800 or more [illegible] assembled, and proceeded with the evening's entertainment. When the wall of the rear building fell, however, the circus audience became nervous on account of the noise of the explosion and fall of bricks, many persons quietly deciding to go away, leaving in a very quick manner. Sergt. ROBBINS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, visited the scene in rear of the circus at the same time, and as the flames were still apparently unsubdued, he decided to remove the audience, so he stopped the performance, and with the aid of his men and the circus people superintended the departure of the spectators, who were thus kept under control, and the occurrence of any serious panic admirably prevented. The scenes in and about the circus building and those on fire were naturally exciting, but a sufficient force of Police having arrived, no disturbance or casualties occurred beyond those already recorded. While Sergt. ROBBINS was sending the circus audience into the street, Roundsman SCHULTZ, of the Eighteenth Precinct, discovered that the falling walls had greatly endangered the stables; so he assumed control of the stablemen, and with a force of police, removed some forty horses and ponies through the side yard into Fourteenth-street, the scene, at the moment, recalling those occurring at the time the Academy of Music was destroyed. Mr. LENT, the circus manager, sustained only slight loss by the fire. The origin of the flames is at present unknown.

Other Fires.

A fire broke out, last evening, in the wool manufactory of DAVID & HARRINGTON, Nos. 3[illegible] and 3[illegible] West Thirty-eighth-street, the flames being caused by the roof catching fire from the heater used to dry the raw wool. Damage to stock, $2,500; no insurance. The firm also own the building, and sustain a loss of $[illegible], covered by insurance. The flames extended to the stable of NOAH A. CHILDS, who sustained a loss of $800, fully insured.

At 8½ o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the third floor of No. 387 Ninth-avenue, occupied as a dwelling by WM. BENJAMIN, and caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Loss $100, insured in the Greenwich. Building owned by ANN McGRANE. Loss $100, insured in the Mechanics' and Traders'.

Poisoned by a Dreadful Mistake.

Mrs. PAULINE DELARBRE, the wife of a porcelain decorator, residing at No. 39 West Fourth-street, called last evening at the drug-store of HENRY HUNT, at No. 44 Amity, corner of Wooster, and asked in the French language for fifty grammes of seidlitz powders. The drug clerk, ADRIAN PALESTINE, aged seventeen years, mistook the drug and gave the woman a quantity of oxalic acid, which he took from a jar on the same shelf. Mrs. DELARBRE returned home, and, mixing a portion of the acid, swallowed it, and at once became aware that she had been poisoned. A physician was summoned, who administered the necessary antidotes with apparent success, the patient falling into a deep sleep. Both HUNT and his clerk were arrested by the Fifteenth Ward Police. They both insist that the woman asked for oxalic acid.

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Headache, Languor and Melancholy generally spring from a disordered stomach, costiveness, or a torpid liver. Each may readily be removed by DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the liver [illegible] to healthy action, removing all languor, [illegible] and producing regular evacuations of the bowels. [illegible] by all druggists.

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A Card.

MISS ANTOINETTE STERLING regrets that her extreme illness will prevent her from appearing in concerts this week.

FEB. 28, 1871.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Warerooms Removed to No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing—original designs. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

HAVILAND—DIBBLE.—At Brooklyn, Tuesday, Feb. 28, by Rev. A. B. Lambertson, ALBERT H. HAVILAND, to FRANCES M. DIBBLE, all of the former place.

OLSSEN—SLADER.—On Monday, Feb. 27, at the residence of the Bride's father, by Rev. Wm. W. Olssen, EDWARD J. OLSSEN, of this City, to MARY, daughter of David Slader, of Washington Valley, N. J.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, in Harlem, on Monday evening, Feb. 27, AMANDA D., wife of Nehemiah P. Anderson, aged 47 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, March 2, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, S. H. Knapp, No. 205 East 120th-st.

ALSTYNE.—On Monday morning, the 27th inst., DEBBIE ALSTYNE, widow of the late John Alstyne, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of Holy Savior, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BROWN.—At Darien, Conn., on Sunday morning, the 26th ult., Mrs. AMANDA BROWN, aged 75 years, formerly from Utica, N. Y.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, March 1, 1871. Carriages will be in waiting at the Stamford Depot at 11 o'clock A. M.

Utica papers please copy.

BARTON.—Feb. 26, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., [illegible] BARTON.

Funeral at Stanfordville, N. Y., 12 o'clock, Thursday, March 2, 8 A. M. Train Hudson River Railroad connects at Poughkeepsie with Eastern Railroad.

BRAGAW.—At Dutchkills, Long Island City, on Monday, Feb. 27, ELIZABETH B., wife of John Bragaw, and daughter of the late Aaron L. Barnes of Newark, N. J., in the 57th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. John's Episcopal Church, West 7th-st., Hunter's Point, Long Island City, on Friday, March 3, at 11 o'clock A. M. Fourth-av. cars from Astor House to 34th-st. ferry. Church short distance from ferry, Hunter's Point.

BUDD.—On Monday, Feb. 27, suddenly, WILLIAM A. BUDD, of the firm of Sullivan, Budd & Co.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from St. Paul's Reformed Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., without further notice.

DOW.—In Aiken, S. C., Monday, Feb. 27, of consumption, Dr. JAMES R. DOW, of Brooklyn, late President of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEMILLE.—On Monday, Feb. 27, at No. 52 West 25th-st., JAMES BELL, only son of Peter R. and Ellen DeMille, in the 8th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Ambrose's Church, corner of 22d-st. and 4th-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

EASTON.—On Monday, 27th inst., ALMIRA H. EASTON, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 16 Washington-place, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

LATTING.—On Monday, Feb. 27, ALICE MARIA, daughter of John J. and H. A. Latting, in the 4th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 8 West 25th-st., on Wednesday, March 1, at 1 P. M.

MORRISON.—On Monday, Feb. 27, WILLIAM POST MORRISON, aged 49 years, 4 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, of his father, Christian R. Morrison, of his grandfather, John C. Morrison, and of his uncles, Adam W. Spies, Elisha Robbins, William Post and Pierre Humbert, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, No. 33 West 22d-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

PURDY.—At Port Chester, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, PRISCILLA B., widow of John H. Purdy, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Rye, on Friday, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be at Rye depot to meet the 9 A. M. train from 27th-st.

QUINN.—On Sunday, Feb. 26, BRIDGET E. QUINN, in his 40th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers, John J. and Joseph E. Quinn, of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 5th and North 7th sts., Williamsburg, on Wednesday, March 1. Services will be held at 12½ o'clock, (noon,) and the funeral will take place at 2 o'clock precisely.

SUMMERFIELD.—At Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 28, WILLIAM SUMMERFIELD, in the 58th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

STRIKER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 28, PHEBE C., wife of George W. Striker, in the 33d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 28, SARAH ANN, wife of Moses B. Taylor, and daughter of the late Ephraim Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 3[illegible] West 30th-st., on Thursday, 2d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

IN QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, March 4, 1871, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., and THURSDAY at [illegible] M., and on SATURDAY at 11½.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

AT A MEETING OF THE MARKETMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON AND WEST WASHINGTON MARKETS, held at No. 120 Washington-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 28, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt thanks to the Hon. R. B. Connolly, Controller of the City and County of New-York, for his promptness in authorizing the Superintendent of Markets to remove certain obstructions placed in Washington Market on Sunday night, Feb. 26, without authority, and in violation of the just and equitable rights of the market-men.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to Jeremiah Fearo, Esq., Superintendent of Markets, for the prompt and fearless manner in which he removed the said obstructions and sustained the market-men in their rights against an armed mob that defied all authority.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Hon. R. B. Connolly and Jeremiah Fearo, Esq.

ROBERT G. CORNELL, President.

E. H. THOMA, Secretary.

$2,500 FOR $1 FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, address LUTHER & CO., No. 163 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS—DIAMONDS bought. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 853 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States, and Notary Public, No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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DITSON & CO.'S NEW EDITION OF STANDARD OPERAS,

UNPARALLELED FOR CHEAPNESS AND BEAUTY.

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FINE AND RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
March 1 and 2, at 7½ o'clock.
By order of consignees,

A COLLECTION OF FINE BOOKS,

comprising the best editions of rare and standard works. Many valuable books relating to America. Fine editions of the classics, voyages, travels, &c. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

BASE-BALL.

Approaching Inauguration of the Season—The Base-Ball Occurrences of March.

It will be but a few weeks before the ball-fields of the Metropolis will again become the scene of the interesting contests of the baseball season, and the promise is that we are to have the most exciting trials of skill on record in all the principal cities of the Union. Before the present month expires we shall no doubt have recorded the first match of the season, unless the weather should prove unusually inauspicious. During 1869, the first game played occurred March 11, and for several seasons opening games have been played on the hard, gravelly field of the old Star Grounds, located in the rear of Carroll Park, South Brooklyn, in March. Indeed, a Brooklyn paper announces that a game is to be played there next Saturday afternoon, if the weather is mild enough.

Among the interesting occurrences in baseball which are to take place this month may be named the convention of delegates from the professional clubs of the country, which is announced to be held in this City, on the 17th of this month. This convention originated from a call of the Secretary of the Olympic Club, of Washington, who desired that the Secretaries of the principal professional clubs should meet in New-York on the day named, to arrange the date of their matches for the entire season. In adopting the proposition, it was suggested by the Secretary of the Chicago Club that the meeting in question discuss other questions affecting the interests of the professional class, and this meeting with general favor, the third proposition was made, viz., to form the meeting into a Convention of the Professional Clubs, and this is likely to be the result of the gathering. At present, there is no authorized code of rules governing championship contests, and a code is greatly needed. Moreover, it is desirable that some arrangement be made by which the disputes over the selection of umpires may be avoided. The discussion of these and other interesting questions will make the Convention quite an important one. It is to be hoped that it will not culminate in such a farce as the Convention of November last.

Another event of equal interest, but to another class of the fraternity, is the Convention of delegates from the amateur clubs of the country, which is to be held at the Excelsior Club Rooms, in Brooklyn, on the 16th of March. The objects in view in calling this Convention are to organize a national association, composed entirely of amateur clubs, viz.: Of clubs which engage in the game for recreative exercise only, and not for gate money, receipts or for pecuniary benefit only; and also to arrange a code of playing rules to govern amateur clubs only, in which all countenancing of playing base-ball for money shall be repudiated. The initiatory movement was made by the Excelsior Club of Brooklyn, and it is indorsed and aided by the veteran Knickerbocker Club of this City, these two Clubs possessing the highest social status of any ball clubs in the country, besides being among the oldest and wealthiest. It will be seen, therefore, that the present month is pregnant with events of deep interest and importance to the fraternity at large.

THE PROFESSIONAL NINES OF 1871.

Though all the professional clubs of the country have not as yet completed the organization of their nines, the majority have, and for the information of our readers we give the names and positions of the players of the Clubs which have completed their nines for 1871:

POSITIONS.	MUTUAL.	ATHLETIC.	CHICAGO.
Catcher	C. Mills.	Malone.	M. King.
Pitcher	Wolters.	McBride.	Zettlein.
First base	Start.	Fisler.	McAtee.
Second base	Ferguson.	Reach.	Wood.
Third base	Smith.	Meyerle.	Pinkham.
Short stop	Pearce.	Radcliff.	Duffy.
Left field	Hatfield.	Cuthbert.	Treacy.
Centre field	Eggler.	Sensenderfer.	Simmons.
Right field	Patterson.	Heubel.	Atwater.
	BOSTON.	OLYMPIC.	HAYMAKERS.
Catcher	McVey.	Allison.	McGeary.
Pitcher	Spalding.	Brainard.	McMullin.
First base	Gould.	E. Mills.	Pike.
Second base	G. Wright.	Sweasy.	Beavens.
Third base	Schafer.	Waterman.	Bellan.
Short stop	Barnes.	Force.	Craver.
Left field	Birdsall.	Leonard.	S. King.
Centre field	H. Wright.	Berthrong.	York.
Right field	Cone.	Glenn.	Flynn.

The Forest City Club of Cleveland, having lost Hubbel, have to get one man. The Forest City Club of Rockford, have to raise a new nine. The Kekiongas, of Fort Wayne, have but five men as yet, and the Eckfords and Atlantics are yet in an unorganized condition. By the close of March, however, no doubt all will be ready.

WAITING FOR DEATH.

The Murderer Thomas—His Condition—The Coming Execution.

John Thomas, the colored man who is under sentence of death for the murder of Walter Johnson, another colored man, was officially notified yesterday that the Supreme Court had decided adversely to the petition of his counsel demanding a new trial. It will be remembered that Thomas was on his conviction sentenced to be hanged on the 17th ult., but his counsel, Mr. Goodley, succeeded in procuring a reprieve of three weeks from Gov. Hoffman, in order that he might argue certain points of law before the Supreme Court in support of his motion for a new trial. As the new trial has been denied, the condemned will be executed on the 10th inst.

The prisoner had conducted himself in a cool and collected manner ever since his conviction, and prior to the reprieve granted by the Governor seemed to have no hopes of an escape from the gallows. He has, however, had his hopes excited by the chance given his counsel, so that the adverse decision has naturally acted in a depressing manner on his spirits. Thomas yesterday seemed to be stunned by his fate, though he expressed himself resigned to the will of God. He does not court the attention of visitors, and has given up his former colloquial habits, so that those anxious to extract any matters of interest from him signally fail in their efforts. Thomas' mother having been a Roman Catholic, her son has requested the good offices of the priests of that church, two of whom frequently visit him in his cell. The Sisters of Mercy also aid in the good work of preparing a human soul for eternity, and the condemned man follows their words in a child-like manner, that contrasts strongly with the ferocity of his crime.

Warden Stacom will have custody of the condemned until to-morrow night, when the Sheriff's deputies will assume charge of the prisoner's person and retain it until the sentence of the law has been carried into effect. Hereafter no persons will be permitted to see Thomas except when he expresses a desire to see them.

The Custom-House General Order Business.

It will be seen by the following extract from the Warehouse act of Aug. 6, 1846, that the Secretary of the Treasury is powerless to order the restoration of the general-order business to the Cunard, Hamburg and Bremen Companies. The law expressly gives to the Collector the authority to designate general-order stores, and he may contract or extend the number of these warehouses at pleasure. The section is as follows:

"Provided that in all cases of failure or neglect to pay the duties within the period allowed by law to the importer to make entry thereof, or whenever the owner, importer, or consignee shall make entry for warehousing the same in writing, in such form and supported by such proofs as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the said goods, wares and merchandise shall be taken possession of by the Collector, and deposited in the public stores, or in other stores to be agreed on by the Collector, or chief revenue officer, of the port, and the importer, owner or consignee of the said stores to be secured in the manner provided for by the act of April 20, 1818, &c."

The owners of the stores,—the agents of the various lines,—have heretofore refused to permit their stores to be bonded as other stores are, and until they do the Collector will doubtless refuse to restore the general order business to them, unless the Secretary peremptorily directs this to be done, which it is not probable he will do, as if he should, his action would relieve the Collector from the obligations of his official bond.

Criminals Before Judge Woodruff.

The criminal proceedings at the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Woodruff, yesterday, included two trials and one conviction by plea. Three sailors named Peter Johnson, Charles Peterson and Charles Thompson were arraigned on a charge of creating a revolt on board of the ship [illegible], off Governor's Island, on the 5th of December last. The testimony showed that the vessel was about sailing at the time of the occurrence, and that the seamen became intoxicated and disorderly. A disturbance occurred, during which one of the crew named Smith was cut down and killed with a cutlass in the hands of James Wright, the second mate, who has since been held for murder. The accused were shown to be the ringleaders of the revolt. George Hall and James Wright were called as witnesses for the prosecution, and William Bishop appeared for the Government. The trial concluded with a verdict of guilty and a recommendation to mercy. The prisoners were subsequently remanded for sentence.

William Quirk pleaded guilty on an indictment in which he was charged with violating the Congressional Election law by fraudulently voting at Yonkers at the last election. He was also remanded.

Joseph Hartnett was arraigned for having, as alleged, embezzled letters while acting as a mail-carrier at the Yorkville Station. It appeared that Bertha Apler complained to the Post-office authorities that she had not received several letters which had been directed to her at various times. The accused was suspected, and decoy letters were prepared in order to detect him. On being arrested he was found in possession of the decoy letters, together with sixteen others which were unopened, and which were not addressed to places along his route. It was supposed that he had taken them from another carrier's box. James Gaylor, special agent of the Post-office Department, Col. B. T. Morgan, and Wm. Clark were among those who gave evidence for the prosecution, and Ex-Alderman John D. Ottiwell and Richard [illegible]

Dalton were [illegible] for the defense. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Assistant District-Attorney Purdy conducted the trial for the Government. Hartnett was remanded for sentence, after which the Court adjourned until this morning.

Recorder Hackett's Novel Practice Found Useful in Deciding a Question of Fact.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, John Clarke was arraigned upon an indictment charging him with snapping a loaded pistol at Francis Goodall, with intent to kill him. The complainant resides on Twenty-fourth-street, adjoining the Grand Opera-house. On the evening of the 9th of December, at about [illegible] o'clock, complainant discovered the accused upon the roof of his show window, peering into the Opera-house window. Clarke pretended to be drunk, jumped down to the ground, only a few feet beneath, and snapped the pistol at Goodall. An Erie watchman, named Sisson, then came up and arrested him. The weapon, a revolver, when taken from him, was found to be loaded with an cartridge, one chamber being empty. The prosecution claimed that the hammer was snapped upon one of the loaded chambers. This was denied by the defense. Recorder Hackett could not believe this to be the case, unless there was an indentation left upon the cartridge, and to test the matter sent a deputation into the office to discharge one of the chambers. The exploded cartridge was then examined by the Court and jury, and the Recorder's opinion was sustained. The accused was convicted of attempting to inflict bodily harm, and sentenced to four years' hard labor in the State Prison.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday, (Feb. 28,) at the Exchange, was decidedly the most interesting day thus far of the season, both in the character of the transactions effected, the class of property offered, prices realized, attendance of buyers' present, and in other particulars which have a tendency to create activity. At the opening hour for business, 12 M., nine auctioneers occupied stands and the Exchange for an hour presented an old-time air. A few more such exhibitions of interest as that of yesterday cannot fail to exert a beneficial effect upon the market generally. Most of the property offered was sold to bona fide purchasers, and the greater portion of it brought good figures. The following is a review of the day's business in brief, for as the sales to take place were noticed in detail on Monday it is unnecessary to again particularly describe the property, besides the exact size and location of each lot disposed of, together with the name of purchasers and price realized, will be found in the summary of sales annexed.

The most important auction of the day, although not the largest in results, was that conducted by Muller, Wilkins & Co., who, at an executor's sale, by order of Henry P. McGown, executor of Andrew McGown, deceased, sold a large line of principally unimproved City property—forty-five lots in all—located on Ninety-fourth, Ninety-fifth, One Hundred and Third, One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, respectively. Every lot was disposed of, and the result of the transactions eminently satisfactory, the total sum realized amounting to $129,450.

James M. Miller, also at an executor's sale, by order of the executors of Thomas J. Blanck, deceased, conducted another highly important auction, at which both improved and unimproved property was sold, and the sum of $174,260 in the aggregate realized. The sale embraced three houses and twenty-three lots, situated respectively on Hudson-street, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, near Broadway, on One Hundred and Fifth-street, and on Seventh and Ninth avenues. All the property brought really fair prices, although some prices may be said to have been bargains. The Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-street lots, near Broadway, were bought by parties interested in the estate, but those are said to have been the only ones in which the estate did not pass to outside buyers.

Roberts & McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure under the direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, sold the premises known as No. 706 Broadway, east side, just north of Fourth-street. The building are comparatively worthless, but the lot is 25 feet front by 137 feet 8 inches in depth. William Lalor purchased the property for $71,000, and obtained it cheap. The same firm, at a Sheriff's sale, also sold three lots on the west side of First-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, at $2,000 per lot, also a low figure.

V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co., E. P. Fairchild, auctioneer, at another executor's sale, by order of Samuel Cardwell, Esq., executor, disposed of four lots on the west side of Third-avenue, north of Forty-second-street, and two lots, with frame buildings thereon, on the east side of the same avenue, south of Forty-second-street, at excellent figures, the six lots bringing $96,180. At public auction, an unimproved full-sized lot, on the south side of Eighty-sixth-street, east of Madison-avenue, was sold by the same firm for $6,500.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at public auction, sold four lots, with the buildings thereon, (the latter of little worth,) situated on the south-west corner of Broome and Essex streets, numbered respectively 227, 229, 231 and 233 Broome-street; the lots were sold to different purchasers, and for the plot, 75 by 54.5, the sum of $41,300 was realized. The premises No. 71 Essex-street, west side, near Broome-street, in the rear of the above property, were also offered, but although knocked down for $19,500, not sold. Messrs. Bleecker & Co., in addition, disposed of a gore lot, No. 150 Fulton-street, south-west corner of Church-street, for $19,800.

Johnson & Miller offered for sale four lots upon which is erected a frame cottage, located on the south-west corner of Ninth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, Brooklyn, near Prospect Park; also four lots on the south side of Seventeenth-street, in the rear of the lots first named. The corner lots with building were nominally sold to M. W. Tyler for $12,800, and the rear lots to the same buyer at the rate of $1,200 each. In the summary below we omit this sale, for as far as possible we desire to record only such sales as are really effected.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. offered for sale the premises known as No. 52 Eighth-street, (St. Mark's place,) New-York, east of Second-avenue, comprising a three-story and attic brick house and lot, 25 by 93.9. Bids amounting to $14,300 were made for the property, but this sum not coming up to the ideas of the owner, it was withdrawn.

Three adjournments of Supreme Court sales in foreclosure, as follows, closed the business of the day: By James M. Miller, sale of house and lot on the east side of Third-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, adjourned until March 10. By Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury, sale of house and lot east side of Lexington-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, adjourned one week. By William Kennelly, sale of lot with stable thereon north side of Thirty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, adjourned until March 10.

In Brooklyn, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, yesterday, three Supreme Court in foreclosure sales of some importance were effected by J. Cole as auctioneer, particulars in regard to which will be found below. The referees conducting the sales were, respectively, Messrs. H. G. Ingraham, C. C. Brady, C. W. Thomas and G. M. Stevens. The attendance at the Exchange was quite large. Mr. Cole also made several legal sales on Monday, the only one of importance, however, being the sale of a small house and lot, 25 by 100, located on the north side of Floyd-street, 25 feet east of Tompkins-avenue. Sold to Geo. W. Lush for $4,900.

The business proposed for to-morrow at the Exchange, in this City, is again of interest and worthy the attention of investors, sales being projected by Muller, Wilkins & Co., E. H. Ludlow & Co. and James M. Miller. At the City Exchange, in Brooklyn, Wyckoff & Little will offer some desirable property located in that city, and at the Brooklyn Commercial Exchange, J. Cole as auctioneer, will conduct several legal sales. Full reports as to the result of all these various transactions will appear as usual in the column to-morrow.

The following private sales recently effected are reported:

By Wm. Kennelly, No. 4 Pine-street—Four-story brick store and lot, north-west corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, lot 25 by 100, sold to Richard G. Duffy for $22,000.

By Wm. H. Raynor, No. 4½ Pine-street—Four lots south-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, 102.2 by 100, $62,400. These last-named lots, as reported, were sold by Mr. Raynor last week for $60,000.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Feb. 28.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

6 lots s. s. 107th-st., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, each 25x100.11, J. Barber, purchaser, $1,110 each	$6,660
3 lots n. s. 95th-st., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., same size as above, Allen May & Co., purchasers, $1,400 each	4,200
1 lot n. w. corner 2d-av. and 104th-st., 25.2x100, John McGuire, purchaser	4,050
1 lot adjoining above, w. s. 2d-av., 25x100, same buyer	2,360
1 lot adjoining, w. s. 2d-av., same size, same buyer	2,010
1 lot adjoining, w. s. 2d-av., same size, same buyer	2,000
1 lot, n. s. 104th-st., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., in rear of above, 25x100, same buyer	2,025
1 lot, adjoining above, n. s. 104th-st., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., same size, same buyer	2,275
1 lot, adjoining n. s. 103d-st., 150 ft. w. 2d-av., same size, same buyer	2,250
2 lots, adjoining n. s. 103d-st., 1,175 ft. w. 2d-av., each same size, same buyer, $2,000 each	4,000
1 lot, n. e. corner 3d-av. and 94th-st., 25.3½x100, same buyer	10,150
1 lot, adjoining above, e. s. 3d-av., 25.2x100, same buyer	7,300
2 lots adjoining above, e. s. 3d-av., each same size, same buyer, $7,100 each	14,200
1 lot n. s. 94th-st., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., in rear of above, 25x100.8, same buyer	2,600
2 lots adjoining above, n. s. 94th-st., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., same size, Peter Wagner, purchaser, $2,550 each	5,100
2 lots adjoining above, n. s. 94th-st., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., each same size, Geo. Chesterman, purchaser, $2,500 each	5,000
1 lot adjoining n. s. 94th-st., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 30 x100.8, same buyer	2,950
2 lots s. s. 95th-st., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., each 25x 100.8, Lippman Toplitz, purchaser, $2,600 each	5,200
2 lots adjoining above, s. s. 95th-st., 155 ft. e. of 3d-av., each same size, Philip Michael, purchaser, $2,550 each	5,100
1 lot s. s. [illegible], 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., same size, Geo. Chesterman, purchaser	[illegible]
1 lot adjoining, s. s. 95th-st., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100, J. Kelly, purchaser	3,000
3 lots s. s. 128th-st., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., each 25x 100.11, J. D. Lewis, purchaser, $2,100 each	6,300
1 lot adjoining above, s. s. 128th-st., 300 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x99.11, M. Lichtenstein, purchaser	2,000
1 lot, n. s. 127th-st., 300 ft. e. of 4th-av., in rear of above, same size; J. H. Bates, purchaser	1,950
2½-story frame house and 5 lots, n. s. 127th-st., adjoining above, 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., lots each 25x99.11, sold as one parcel; Geo. Chesterman, purchaser	12,000

By James M. Miller.

4-story brick house and lot n. s. 5th-av., Hudson-st., 111 ft. n. of Morton-st., house 22x40, lot 22x100, J. D. Lewis, purchaser	$15,120
4-story brick house and lot, e. s., No. 283 Hudson-st., 87 ft. n. of Morton-st., house and lot same size as above, John Caverly, purchaser	14,650
2 lots, n. s. 58th-st., near Broadway, 300 ft. w. of 7th-av., each 25x100.5, E. Henriques, purchaser, $14,500 each	29,000
1 lot, n. s. 57th-st., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.5, Mr. Marston, purchaser	14,500
1 lot, s. s. 58th-st., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., in rear of above, same size, Mr. Taylor, purchaser	10,000
2 lots, w. s. 9th-av., 50 ft. 5 in. n. of 57th-st., each 25x100, James Martin, purchaser, $12,600 each	25,200
1 lot n. w. corner 9th-av. and 58th-st., 25.2x100, R. M. Shaw, purchaser	5,600
1 lot adjoining above, e. s. 9th-av., 25.5 ft. n. of 58th-st., 25x100.5, Mrs. Clayton, purchaser	4,800
1 lot e. s. 9th-av., 50.5 ft. n. of 58th-st., 25.5x100, Mr. Hampton, purchaser	4,400
1 lot n. e. 105th-st., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.11, R. M. Shaw, purchaser	4,500
1 lot n. e. corner 9th-av. and 58th-st., 25.2x100, B. P. Fairchild, purchaser	5,300
1 lot adjoining above, w. s. 9th-av., 25.5 ft. n. of 58th-st., 25.2x100, F. T. Wilson, purchaser	4,850
4 lots s. s. 5th-av., 225 ft. w. of 58th-st., each 25x 100; Acton Civil, purchaser, $4,025 each	16,100
2 lots n. s. 105th-st., 80 ft. w. of 4th-av., each 25x 100.11, Wm. Reilly, purchaser, $1,800 each	3,600
1 lot n. w. corner 4th-av. and 105th-st., 20.5½x80, J. Pangburn, purchaser	3,155
1 lot adjoining above, w. s. 4th-av., 20 ft. 5½ in. n. of 105th-st., 25x80, E. P. Fairchild, purchaser	1,000
3-story brown-stone house and lot n. s. 57th-st., 100 ft. 5½ in. e. of 10th-av., house 18.8x50, lot 18.8 x100.5, J. B. Baxter, purchaser	14,025

By Roberts & McGuire.

5-story brick building and lot e. s., No. 706 Broadway, n. of 4th-st., building 25x90, lot 25 x137.8, Wm. Lalor, purchaser	$71,000
3 lots w. s. 1st-av., 100 ft. 5 in. s. of 52d-st., lots together, 75.5½x100, [illegible], Francis Rice, sen., purchaser	6,000

By V. K. Stevenson & Son—E. P. Fairchild, Auctioneer.

4 lots w. s. 3d-av., 75 ft. n. of 42d-st., 25x100, A. Schaller, purchaser	$16,250
1 lot adjoining above, w. s. 3d-av., 100 ft. n. of 42d-st., same size, same buyer	16,450
1 lot adjoining, w. s. 3d-av., 125 ft. n. of 42d-st., same size, same buyer	17,000
1 lot adjoining, w. s. 3d-av., 150 ft. n. of 42d-st., same size, same buyer	17,150
2 lots with frame buildings thereon, e. s. 3d-av., 98.4½ ft. s. of 42d-st., sold together, plot 50.4x 108x50.11½x98.5½x60.8, same buyer	29,300
1 lot s. s. 86th-st., 92.3 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25.6x 102.2, P. McGrath, purchaser	6,500

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 gore lot, No. 150 Fulton-st., s. w. corner Church-st., 11.11 7-10x78.2x17.3½x78.6½, W. Emanuel, purchaser	$19,800
1 lot, No. 227 Broome-st., s. w. corner Essex-st., 18.9x91.3, Geo. W. Watson, purchaser	12,000
1 lot adjoining above, No. 229 Broome-st., same size, A. S. Dunscomb, purchaser	9,600
2 lots adjoining, Nos. 231 and 233 Broome-st., each same size, A. Bohn, purchaser, $9,300 each	18,600

Brooklyn Exchange Sales, Feb. 28.

BROOKLYN.

By J. Cole, Auctioneer.

3-story b. s. house and lot, e. s., No. 142 Duffield-st., 224 ft. n. Willoughby-av., lot 21x100.5, Hannah W. Robbins, purchaser	$8,700

East New-York.

3 lots (gore) s. e. cor. Sigel-av., near Brooklyn City Water-works, sold together, plot 117.7½x 94.1x144.7, Henry Hagner and J. C. Smith, purchasers	$1,600
2 lots e. s. Sigel-av., 100 ft. n. of Ridgewood-av., each 25x100, Henry Hagner, purchaser, $900 each	1,800
6 lots adjoining above, e. s. Sigel-av., 175 ft. s. of Ridgewood-av., each 25x100, J. C. Smith, purchaser, $600 each	3,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. — DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 180 Broadway, New-York. Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY OR BROOKLYN. IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED. None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 180 Broadway.

W. H. FALCONER'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st. (Established 1853.) Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 13 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; house 22x55 feet, conveniently arranged and in perfect order throughout, containing all modern improvements, including Baker & Smith's steam-heating apparatus; lot 25x98.9. To be seen by permit only. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or JOSEPH P. BAKER, (Arnold, Constable & Co.,) No. 309 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED—IN EAST 46TH-ST., north side, between Lexington and 3d avs., a four-story brown-stone dwelling-house, swell rear, lot 16.8x100.5, bath-rooms and communications on second and third floors, brick furnace, &c.; location unexceptionable; house and furniture for $20,000; brokers need not apply. Address A. B. C., Box No. 141 New-York Times Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED, as heretofore, to give his personal attention to selling and renting City and country property, auction sales at Exchange Salesroom, also sales of furniture at residences. A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FORTIETH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—$12,000 three-story desirable high-stoop dwelling; 16.8x43x98.9; terms easy. Possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement brown-stone house, No. 40 East 31st-st., 20x50x98.9, between Madison and 4th avs., south side, in fine order. Apply to F. R. SHERMAN, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 45 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 Coleman-place.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 22x50x100.5, in 46th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,270 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LEASE—ONE COLUMBIA College lot, 100 feet from 5th-av., on 50th-st. Apply to JOHN B. COLES, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

A LIST OF HOUSES, FROM $10,000 TO $40,000, on the east side, from 1st-st. to Harlem. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AT A BARGAIN, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. Splendid brown-stone house on Lee-av., Brooklyn, between Rodney and Keap sts., best locality in XIXth Ward; neighborhood unexceptionable; house in perfect order, with all improvements. For permits apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 34 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND STABLE—FOR SALE OR to let on the Hudson, a new house within ten minutes' walk of Dobbs' Ferry Station, and near the residences of Messrs. Gibbs, [illegible], Mackenzie and others; good view of the river and healthy position. House 32x50, Mansard roof, twelve rooms; lot 200x150; stable for four horses; situated on a farm of eighty acres, upon which pasturage, rights of way, &c., will be given to the occupant; price, $15,000; if not sold before April 1, to be rented for $1,200 a year. Address DUDLEY FIELD, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE (TEN rooms) and stable, with 6 or eleven acres of land, situate on the west side of Great Neck, Long Island, fifteen miles from New-York, about ½ mile from the steam-boat landing, and two miles from depot; neighborhood first class; fine view of and near the water; property belonging to the estate of Edward L. Tradwell, deceased. Apply to L. M. DAVENPORT, 52 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE NECK, ONE MILE from Mamaroneck Depot, a place of eighteen acres, with neat cottage house, house for gardener, stable, large grapery, and everything to make the country enjoyable; horses, cows, poultry, farming and gardening utensils on the place. Apply to D. A. GRANT, No. 379 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LLEWELLYN Park, Orange, N. J., on Tulip-av., English cottage residence, all improvements, ten rooms, finished in oiled pine, stables, forest-trees, magnificent views, fifty acres pleasure-grounds adjoining. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF DANIEL BRINKERHOFF, ESQ., FOR SALE.—On Manhasset Bay, north shore Long Island, fourteen miles from the City; adapted for both Winter and Summer residence; if not sold will be let. Apply for particulars to E. H. MYERS, No. 16 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11, or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK—THE MOST accessible and attractive suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 19 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PEEKSKILL, N. Y., South-st., opposite First Presbyterian Church, two brick houses, with modern improvements; ten rooms each; barn, garden and fruit; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP, forty minutes from City Hall, on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; two story, attic and basement; furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, FOUR adjoining lots on Chelsea-av., near the sea; each 50 feet front by about 160 feet deep. Address or apply to GLENN & CO., No. 723 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

YONKERS.—HOUSES OF ALL SIZES AND descriptions for sale or rent; if you want a house cheap, apply to J. YOUMANS, Agent, at Yonkers.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE, PANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT, PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH, DUNNELLEN,
ROSELLE, SOMERVILLE,
WESTFIELD, CLINTON.

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st. A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time, thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fixtures and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $16,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 288 Post-office, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, IN ORANGE, N. J.

Several desirable residences at reasonable rents. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, EACH full size, Nos. 13 and 15 East 47th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., are now finished and ready for immediate occupation; the improvements in these houses are entirely new, of elegant style and finish, and of superior workmanship, being the products of MATTHEW BYRNES' factory, No. 142 East 23d-st., where all parties wishing to purchase first-class houses are invited to call and see for themselves the great care and attention paid to all branches of the business; all the cabinet and other wood-work is tested by being subjected to a high rate of temperature in his drying-room (attached to his factory,) before being sent to the buildings. All the work in the factory and at the buildings being done by the day, and under the immediate superintendence of MATTHEW BYRNES and his sons.

A SUMMER RESORT TO LET—NEAR Mount Vernon, 1½ miles from depot, a large country-seat, consisting of large and one medium-sized house; both fully furnished and containing every convenience; also stable, barns, ice-houses, &c., and from 10 to 100 acres, as may be desired. The grounds are of the most romantic character, and the whole forms a most delightful residence for private parties, or boarding purposes. Will be leased from one to three years, on very reasonable terms. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEment house, corner of 1st-av. and 14th-st., all improvements; good location; rent, $700. Also, three-story and basement, No. 407 East 54th-st.; rent, $600. Also, two-story French attic and basement brick house, with or without stable, on Grand Boulevard, 118th-av. and 141st-st.; rent, $700. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO RENT ON STATEN ISLAND—A fully-furnished house, with three-quarters of an acre of ground attached, on the terrace at New-Brighton, three minutes' walk of the ferry; also, a house with five acres of ground attached on the Clove Road, twenty minutes' walk of West Brighton Landing. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

A PHYSICIAN WISHES TO FIND A small family to share with him an unfurnished house, (twelve rooms;) he will reserve for his own use an office and bedroom, and, as an equivalent for rent, will expect board and service. Address, with all necessary particulars and references, H. A. B., Box No. 147 Times Office.

TO LET AT WEST CHESTER—THE country residence situated on the corner of the William's Bridge and Boston post roads, (about a mile from William's Bridge Station,) consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's lodge, stable and large garden. Apply at No. 50 Walker-st.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET OR FOR SALE—One or more of a row of brown-stone dwellings, on Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw; rents, $1,200 to $1,500. For sale, a gore lot, in rear of Nos. 343 and 345 Clinton-st. Apply at No. 337 Clinton-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT FORT WASHington, a large and handsome country-seat, with green-house, graperies, coach-house, stable, &c., and about nine acres of land. For terms apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—LOW, A FIRST-CLASS FURnished residence on Bedford-av., Brooklyn; modern improvements; grounds, garden, fruits; 25 minutes from ferries; most of the rent taken in board, if desired. Address Box No. 1,271 New-York Post-office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON JERSEY Heights, Jersey City, two-story attic and basement house in good condition; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room 5.

HOUSE TO RENT.—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop house No. 22 Mansfield-place, (No. 344 West 21st-st.) Address Box No. 274 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—NO. 170 6TH-AV., NORTH-EAST corner of 12th-st., store and dwelling; building 20 by 80; arranged in flats. Apply at No. 11 West 20th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO BANKERS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, and others who intend DOING BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

TO LET,
BUSINESS PREMISES
now being erected in the best part of
LOMBARD-STREET,
the finest position in
THE CITY OF LONDON,

The centre of Banking and Insurance Business, and in close proximity to the premises about to be occupied by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.

For plans and particulars apply to THE LOMBARD-STREET IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 14 Clement's-lane, Lombard-st., London.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE STORE NO. 808 BROADway, next to Grace Church, 25x100, with or without basement; also the large show-rooms, 50x75, on first floor, connected with the store, if desired, by a grand stairway; will be leased together or separately. Parties desiring large space, well lighted, in a most prominent location, at a moderate rent, will do well to examine. Inquire on the premises, or of C. B. POTTER, No. 808 Broadway.

STORES TO LET—NO. 3 MAIDENlane, store and cellar, $1,200; five lofts, $1,050; Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, 50 feet front on East River, together $2,300. Apply to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

A—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x100) to lease; light air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—MODERATE RENTS, STORES, lofts, and basements Nos. 45, 47, 49, and 51 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Apply on the premises, or to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. 67 Cedar-st. Apply to GEORGE W. NICHOLS, third floor, No. 9 Pine-st., 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25x100 FEET, lighted on all sides; near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 30 White-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 21 BEEKman-st., with or without power. Inquire on the premises of TATHAM & BROTHERS.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL house well built, about twenty feet wide; high stoop brown stone front preferred; must be in good order and situated between Madison and 6th avs., 23d and 54th sts. Address W. G., Box No. 3,067 Post-office. No attention paid to any communications unless full particulars of size, location, description and price of the property are given. This is a purchaser, not a broker's advertisement.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 4 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, TRINITY BUILDING, By order of the executors of Mrs. Margaretta Ferase, deceased,

No. 24 Beekman-st., five-story brick warehouse, size of lot 23x56.6, near Nassau-st.

No 18 Spruce-st., five-story brick warehouse, size of lot 23.8x100, in rear of No. 24 Beekman-st.

This property possesses an immense value on account of its proximity to the City Hall, new Post-office, printing and Newspaper offices, and will soon be used for lawyers', real estate, architects' and other offices of similar descriptions, which must pay a large interest on the present outlay.

A portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.

ALSO ON SAME DAY,

Water-st., No. 32, four-story warehouse, near Cotton Exchange.

89th-st., six full lots, 300 feet west of 8th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY CORNER EAST BROADWAY AND DIVISION, PEARL AND WEST 24TH STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of the estate of W. H. Hall, deceased:

EAST BROADWAY AND DIVISION STREETS.—The three-story brick house Nos. 131 and 133 East Broadway, and the brick stores and dwellings, Nos. 131, 131½ and 133 Division-st., together with the lease of the lots.

PEARL-STREET.—The two-story brick store and lot situate on the easterly side of Pearl-st., opposite Williams-st., and known as No. 465 Pearl-st. Lot 25 feet front and rear, by about 100 feet in depth.

WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The four-story brown-stone high-stoop dwelling and lot on the north side of 24th-st., near Broadway, and known as No. 8 West 24th-st. Lot 24x98.9, house 24x55; two bath-rooms and all conveniences. Possession with deed. Can be seen from 11 till 1 P. M., by permit from the auctioneers.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF WATER AND MONTGOMERY STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Daniel O'Conor, Esq., Executor:

WATER-STREET.—The four lots of land, together with the two-story brick and brick front houses thereon, situate on the south-east corner of Water and Montgomery sts., and known as Nos. 597, 599, 601 and 603 Water-st. and No. 81 Montgomery-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JOHN S. BEECHER as assignee, &c., vs. ABRAHAM R. CLARK et al.—Pursuant to an order of this Court, made in this cause on the 18th day of February, 1871, the undersigned, as receiver appointed in this cause, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of March, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, the following described premises, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, formerly known as No. 208 Walker-street, on the south side of New Canal-street, formerly Walker-street, beginning at a point seventy feet (70 feet) westerly from the southwesterly corner of Chrystie and New Canal streets, formerly called Walker-street, running thence southerly and parallel with Chrystie-street seventy-five (75) feet, thence westerly and parallel with New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, twenty-three feet and one inch, (23.01,) thence northerly and parallel with Chrystie-street seventy-five (75) feet to New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of New Canal-street, formerly called Walker-street, twenty-three feet and one inch (23.01) to the place of beginning, the said premises being now known as No. 139 Canal-street, and being the same premises described in deed dated May 11, 1863, made by George E. Sherwood and others to Abraham R. Clark, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 907 of Conveyances at page 29. The sale will be subject to confirmation by the Court.—Dated Feb. 28, 1871.

JOHN S. BEECHER, Receiver.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Esq., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION 500 shares of the capital stock of the Caledonia Mining Company, (forfeited for non-payment of assessment,) at the Company's office, No. 26 Pine-st., on THURSDAY, March 2, 1871, at 12 M. W. FERGUSON, Treasurer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY L. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 1, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 4 East River:
4,000 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,250 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo bark *Orchidia*, from Palermo.

THOS. KEYWORTH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 11 A. M., lease and fixtures of No. 297 3d-av., suitable for any business.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of EDWARD BRANDON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

EDWARD BRANDON,
HENRY H. TOBIAS.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.

The banking and stock commission business of the late firm will be continued at the same offices, Nos. 19 and 21 Broad-st., by the undersigned.

EDWARD BRANDON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Mr. JOSEPH F. CAMPBELL has this day withdrawn from our firm, by mutual consent.

All outstanding debts, and all accounts due to the firm, will be settled by the remaining partners.

WM. ROSENDORF,
D. ROSENDORF,
FEB. 28, 1871. JOS. F. CAMPBELL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The firm of BROWNE, SPAULDING & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. L. BROWNE is authorized to sign the firm name in settlement.

A. L. BROWNE, JOHN HOWARD GRAY,
H. A. SPAULDING, GEORGE H. BROWN.
MARCH 1, 1871.

MR. ALEXANDER K. YOUNG, OF Boston, retires from our firm this day.

HOWELL, COLBY & CO.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1871.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER BALMFORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1871.

ELIZABETH BALMFORTH, Executrix of Christopher Balmforth, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 231 West 25th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of September, 1870.

SARAH ACKERMAN, Administratrix of Cornelius Ackerman, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORITZ MARCUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob Berlinger, holding my power of attorney, at his place of business, No. 21 3d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.

BABETTE MARCUS, Executrix.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.

Proposals, sealed, and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 2d proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

1,000 Black Silk Hdkfs., Naval standard.

Bidders are referred to the officer in charge at the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. C. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSPEPTICS AND PERSONS OF weak digestive powers, will find just the article they want in the highly-nutritive and easily-digested Fresh Beef in cans, for sale at retail by first-class grocers; wholesale at the store of the N. Y. and Texas Beef Company, No. 16 Cedar-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 309 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JNO. K. HOPPER.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 4 City Hall-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—LOST ON TUESDAY, from a carriage in 44th-st., near Madison-av., a CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWL. The finder will receive the above reward on returning it to No. 348 East 78th-st.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSE SUPERINTENDENT.—WANTed, in a large public institution in this City, a gentleman of medical education and experience, of good manners and knowledge of the miscellaneous details pertaining to an institution, with ability as a disciplinarian and executive officer. He will be required to live in the institution, with the usual allowances. Address PUBLIC INSTITUTION, Post-office, Station D.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MARRIED man as coachman, who understands thoroughly the care and management of horses, driving, &c.; best City reference required. Apply at No. [illegible] st., second floor, rear office, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GARDENER FOR TEN DAYS or two weeks; one that understands the pruning of grape-vines and pear trees. Apply to WM. H. [illegible], No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

LAUNDRESS AND NURSE—WANTED, a competent laundress and child's nurse—both Protestants. Apply at No. 22 West 19th-st., Thursday and Friday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MUST be very competent; to one who can bring unexceptionable City references the highest wages will be paid. Apply, before 11 o'clock, at No. 357 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to go out by the day to work at dress-making in private families, or otherwise, with a first-class dress-maker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing to work for $1 per day; also a woman (wants) to take in plain sewing; one who is a good hand-sewer, and who is very much in need of work. Call at No. 156 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress or chamber-maid; is thoroughly competent for either; first-class City references. Call at or address, for two days, No. 151 East 23d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, A FEW more customers by the day; can be recommended by the best ladies; can operate on the different machines; address Mrs. S., Dress-maker, as the advertiser is seldom home. Apply at No. [illegible] East 21st-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman, about 30; very respectable and an excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams and jellies; excellent baker; able to undertake best City establishment. Apply at No. 285 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN American young woman; very respectable and excellent cook; understands the care of milk and butter; good baker, &c.; prefers Westchester County, with best references. Call at No. 285 4th-av., till called.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 88 7TH-av., situations for a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, and all American, English, French, Irish, German and Scotch servants suited in good situations.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMan, a situation as first-class cook in a private family, where French and English cook is required; can take entire charge of the kitchen and the marketing; City reference. Call at No. 238 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; understands her duties thoroughly, making salads, and care of silver; can take the place of a man in waiting; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 485 6th-av., corner 29th-st., fancy store.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG woman, with two years City reference, a situation as chamber-maid and nurse, or seamstress; is capable and obliging. Call at No. 1,264 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; baking and pastry; jellies and ice-cream, all kinds of sweets; good references given. Call at No. 219 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant; has lived nine years in one place; good references. Apply at No. 224 Sullivan-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker; can give best City references. Call two days at No. 152 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid and seamstress. Call at No. 252 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, with the best of City reference, a situation as nurse and chamber-maid or plain seamstress. Apply at No. 1,264 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant girl of 14, a situation as nurse or waitress, as she is an orphan, and a home in a good family is what is wanted; references exchanged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as first-class waitress in City or country; has the best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 206 East 29th-st., second floor, near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 149 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands soups, meats, game, pastry and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker. Apply at No. 249 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO procure a situation for a good, kind nurse, fully competent to take entire care of an infant. Apply at No. 8 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 235 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, a few more engagements. Call or address No. 576 6th-av.; ring No. 2 bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, to take gentlemen's washing to her house; terms moderate. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; unexceptionable references. Call or address 306 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, to go out by day or month sewing and embroidering. Call at 201 West 24th-st., corner 7th-av.

ATTENTION—EMPLOYERS OF SERvants can find capable and well-recommended ones at the New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,264 Broadway, near 33d-st. Established fourteen years. Protestants and Catholics for country and City.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., will be found excellent situations for servants in every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; girls sent for at their residences.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS English, French, German and Irish help can immediately be suited at No. 125 6th-av., (over drug-store.)

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation for a reliable trustworthy nurse; Protestant; would take charge of one or two children in a gentleman's family, or would do light chamber-work and sewing; is a nice embroiderer and fine sewer; is middle-aged. Call or address for two days at No. 45 West 48th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXperience, a situation as seamstress and chamber-maid in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has three years City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 563 3d-av., corner 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook; no objection to help with the washing and ironing, if required; six years' reference from last place. Call or address for two days No. 227 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family, or to do chamber-work and sewing and see to a grown child; six years' reference from last place. Call or address for two days No. 227 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or will assist with grown children; has no objection to travel; has good City reference. Call at No. 294 Madison-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamber-work and plain sewing in a private family; has excellent reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 241 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN COUNTRY OR City, by a Protestant cook and pastry cook, who is master of her business; best of references. Apply at Plimpton's Buildings, 9th and Stuyvesant sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, faithful and industrious, a situation as chamber-maid; was several years in her last place; superior City reference. Call for two days at No. 103 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; French fluting and all sorts of finery; good City reference. Apply at No. 139 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is fully capable of taking a laundress' place; good references can be given. Call or address, for two days, at No. 405 West 21st-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference; no objection to country. Call at No. 219 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman; can do all kinds of plain cooking; no objection to assist in coarse washing; country preferred; four years' City reference. Call at No. 128 West 27th-st., in rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COMPEtent woman, engagements by the day or week; is an excellent washer, ironer and house-cleaner; satisfaction will be given. Call or address No. 316 West 31st-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; an excellent baker; no objection to the country; excellent references. Call for two days at No. 128 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class French cook (real cordon bleu;) good City reference. Call or address No. 118 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking thoroughly; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 229 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; capable of charge of a baby from birth; unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at late employer's, No. 46 West 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; the best of reference. Call at No. 380 East 31st-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as dress-maker and seamstress; City reference; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 109 West 16th-st., rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman a situation, in a first-class cook; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 304 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 230 West 39th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 204 West 40th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 306 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid, and assist with washing; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 204 West 17th-st., third floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' plaiting and fluting in superior style; best City reference. Call at No. 260 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family as a good cook, washer and ironer, and an excellent baker; has the best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 207 17th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chamber-maid and waitress, or to do waiting alone; thoroughly understands her duties in every particular; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 162 West 26th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, TIDY GERMAN girl, well recommended, a situation as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress, in a small family; City or country; the last preferred. Apply at the French Office, No. 418 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, TIDY GERMAN girl, well recommended, a situation as nurse; can take care of two children, and make herself useful in a private family. Apply at the French Office, No. 418 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, with the very best references, a situation in a private family; she understands her business thoroughly. Apply at the French Office, No. 418 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHman, without incumbrance, as farmer, or farmer and gardener; thoroughly understands the raising and care of stock, and the management of a gentleman's country-seat in general; has first-class references. Call for two days at [illegible] No. 61 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTant man and wife, to take charge of a gentleman's place; wife to assist in dairy and farm; has good reference from his last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 16 Broadway, from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a reliable single man, aged 26, who thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses; can be highly recommended; honest, faithful and sober. Address D. D., Box No. 249 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; is accustomed to green-houses, graperies, plain gardening, keeping place in good clean condition; wages not so much an object; recommended to that effect, if required, when seen. Address J. H., box 232.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a young German, who perfectly understands the business in all its branches, on a gentleman's place. Address L. W., offices No. 212 Washington-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a first-class man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; best references from last employer. Address JAMES, Post-Office Ravenswood, Long Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man as coachman and gardener; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; can milk; good City references from his former employers. Address J. K., Box No. 158 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions as coachman and laundress; no incumbrance; both fully understand their business; good reference. Call or address E. W., No. 24 1st-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; can bone and lard; makes all kinds also soups; is a good baker; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as seamstress and chamber-maid; is a good family seamstress; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has reference from her former place of five years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business; City or country; unexceptionable references from last employer's. Call or address E. M., No. 960 Broadway, corner 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as lady's maid; dress-maker; operates on different machines; would be willing to travel. Address M. C. DOLAN, Room No. 2, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant young man, in a private family; is a first-class City driver; none but those who want a first-class coachman need apply. Call or address W. H., No. 21 West 28th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, a situation in a private family; City or country; is single, sober and trustworthy; not afraid of work; City references. Call or address M. Y., No. 124 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a single young man, thoroughly understands his duties; has first-class references, which will bear strictest investigation. Call or address No. 138 East 29th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man who will make himself generally useful at anything that is required; good references from last employer. Address M. C., Box No. 242 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as waiter; first-class; perfectly understands his business; City reference; ten years' experience; three years' reference from last place. Call or address J. D., No. 78 Atlantic-st., corner Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG American man to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; best references. To be seen at No. 125 6th-av., (over drug-store.)

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Protestant man, with the best of City reference. Call at or address for two days No. 107 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN, married, as farmer; would take charge of a gentleman's place. Address ERNEST, No. 145 West-st., City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Protestant man; has the best City references from last and former employers. Address W. P., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER by a Scotchman, (married,) having twenty years' experience in this country and first-class references. Address SCOTCHMAN, Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN, A SITUATION; HE understands the care of horses and driving, and also a garden; can come well recommended. Address J. Q., No. 419 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, a situation as gardener; understands his business in all its branches. Address J. A. A., Messrs. HENDERSON & FLEMING, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUation as waiter. Address J. G., No. 129 West 26th-st., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARM MANager by a young man, to commence April 1; a thorough practical farmer; who has had twenty years' experience in some of the best farming districts of Upper Canada and the United States; his wife would take charge of a small dairy; no children; Protestants. Address J. L. Y., Post-office Box No. 864, Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener, who thoroughly understands hot and cold graperies, stove and green-house plants, vegetables, &c.; has good testimonials for his improving gentlemen's grounds; married; no incumbrance; English; good reference. Address GARDENER, or can be seen four days at No. 9 Johnst-st., [illegible]-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener, (Protestant,) married, no children; aged 45; English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, green-houses, forcing and propagating pits; refers to present employer as to capability and integrity. Address J. J., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a small private family; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Address E. NOEL, No. 25 East Houston-st., for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S OR FLORIST'S situation by a young married Scotchman with one child; thirteen years' experience in this country; best of references given. Address for one week, DAVID DINGWALD, Orange, N. J.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUation as first-class cook in a boarding-house, restaurant or hotel; thoroughly understands his business; best City references. Call at No. 131 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; has no objection to the country; best reference from his last employer. Call on or address THOMAS HARLIN, No. 15 East 37th-st., in the private stable in the yard, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands his business; has the best City reference. Address ROBERT, No. 53 East 23d-st., in the upholstery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD American coachman, (married,) who will be found willing, obliging and very handy. Address JAMES P. WHITE, Room No. 15, 120 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTant) a situation in some respectable family as coachman and groom; country preferred; excellent recommendations. Address G., Box 198 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman in a private family; has the best of City references. Call or address M. S., stable corner 32d-st. and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion on a first-class coachman, for the country; is willing to make himself useful; the best of reference given. Address N., Box No. 265 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR night watchman, by a Scotchman. W. W., No. 291 Fulton-st., seed-store, grocers. Address [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a young German; best of references. Address G. K., Box No. 204 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as clerk in a hardware-store; can give good references; salary moderate. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 101 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—In the matter of the petition of the FOURTH ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH, in the City of New-York, for a change of the name of said corporation: On reading the petition of the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, in the City of New-York, and on hearing C. J. De Witt, counsel for petitioners: It is ordered that said corporation be and is hereby authorized and empowered, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, to assume the name of "The New-York Presbyterian Church," in place and stead of "The Fourth Associate Reformed Church in the City of New-York." H. W. ROBINSON, Judge of Court of Common Pleas of City and County of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1871.

SHIPPING.

[illegible]

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

[illegible]

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams ... Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard ... March 8
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray ... March 15
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth ... March 15
IDAHO, Capt. Price ... March 22
NEVADA, Capt. Green ... March 29
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. Freeman ... April 5

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1 | Aleppo, Thursday, Mar. 16
Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2 | Algeria, Wednes., Mar. 22
Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8 | Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 23
Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9 | Abyssinia, Weds., Mar. 29
China, Wednesday, Mar. 15 | Samaria, Thursday, Mar. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE. [illegible]

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. [illegible] DENMARK, Andrews, Saturday, Mar. 11 [illegible]

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. PEREIRE, Daure ... WEDNESDAY, March 1. ST. LAURENT, Rousseau ... SATURDAY, March 25. [illegible] GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

[illegible] RAPIDAN [illegible] LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st. [illegible] C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY [illegible] MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams ... March 2. COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice ... March 9. MISSOURI [illegible] March 16. For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

[illegible] F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. [illegible], THURSDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 36 North River. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, March 4 [illegible] R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. [illegible] C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK R. R. CO.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

[illegible] LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters. [illegible]

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

[illegible] applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue [illegible], near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month: [illegible] WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE. [illegible] TYBEE, Capt. E. A. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, March 8 [illegible] SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. [illegible] Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. Palmer, will sail Feb. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. [illegible] A. W. DIMOCK, President.

FINANCIAL.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. Free of Government Tax. FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND of the WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO. Denominations, $500 AND $1,000.

ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN, [illegible] FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

[illegible]

PRICE 90c. WITH ACCRUED INTEREST, [illegible]

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY. [illegible]

WHITE, MORRIS & CO., NO. 20 WALL-ST., AND GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, (The same as an Incorporated Bank.) NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. *Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.* 4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN S. BROWN,

BELFAST, IRELAND. TRADE {Shamrock} MARK. Manufacturer of only first-class TABLE DAMASK, superior to any imported into the United States. These goods are noted for their beauty of design, elegance of fabric and durability of wear. WHOLESALE ONLY. 215 Church-st., New-York.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES: PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s. PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK. ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s. TEBO AND NEOSHO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s. DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS. MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s. MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO., NO. 124 REGENT-ST., W. LONDON.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD. FIRST MORTGAGE LAND-GRANT BONDS, issued to Lebbius Chapman, H. V. Poor, James M. Edwards, Trustees, dated July 1, 1861. [illegible] WILLIAM A. GUEST, No. 22 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. [illegible] W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st. TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 28, 1871. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of this Company for the election of directors [illegible] F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1871 [illegible] OLIVER AMES, President. Boston, Feb. 4, 1871.

OFFICE OF PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 226 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1871. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, March 1 [illegible] JNO. H. WIESTLING, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway NEW JERSEY 7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co., FOR SALE IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 35 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST., AND THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING FROM 10 TO 12 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR. GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE. TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS. ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST. N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

Turner Brothers,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. A. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y., (Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.) The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited. Interest allowed on Deposits. Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres. Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1871. AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, held on the 18th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: HENRY BEECKMAN, JOHN R. CECIL, JAS. R. WHITING, J. A. MONHEIMER, T. R. READ, G. L. BEECKMAN, SAMUEL SHETHAR, GRATZ NATHAN, P. M. BIXBY, THEODORE MOSS, J. A. MILLER, B. H. BIXBY, T. A. BANCKER. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. M. T. BRUNDAGE, Cashier.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 135 BOWERY AND 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1871. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 135 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1871, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M. GEORGE B. RHOADS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1871. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at their office, No. 12 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will remain open one hour. H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office up to WEDNESDAY, March 1 [illegible] Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company Consolidated Mortgage Bonds [illegible] Exchange-place—Proposals for C. & P. Bonds."

OFFICE OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND-ST. F. R. R. CO., FOOT OF 42D-ST., NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871. THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1. EBEN S. ALLEN, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company, of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order. H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS, REGISTERED with the State Auditor, and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

BREMEN. HILLMAN'S HOTEL, ranking as one of the leading first-class hotels in Germany. It is located near the railway station and the rampart promenades, and fitted up with all the modern improvements and in the most elegant style.

DRY GOODS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON, GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK. SELLING OFF, IN CONSEQUENCE OF ENLARGEMENT OF PREMISES. CLEARING OUT ALL OUR RIBBON STOCK!! COST OF GOODS NO GUIDE TO OUR SELLING PRICE. [illegible] YANKEE NOTIONS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON. Everything in this Department about half price. CORSETS, &c. [illegible] PERFUMERY [illegible] JEWELRY, BRACELETS, JET CHAINS, FANS, HOOP-SKIRTS [illegible] SEWING COTTON and SILKS, NEEDLES, PINS, WORK-BOXES, WRITING-DESKS. [illegible]

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON. SELLING OFF. All our DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, Moss and Silk GIMPS, LOOPS, CORD and RIBBON VELVETS. Look at our SILK FRINGES [illegible] LACES AND NEEDLEWORKS.

CLEARING OUT AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON. Fifty thousand yards of HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS. Also, COLLARS, SETS and POMPADOURS. LINEN HEM-STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS [illegible] LINEN TOWELS [illegible] TIDIES, TIDIES EVERY PRICE. All our real LACES. [illegible] SILK PARASOLS, PARASOLS [illegible]

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON. All our SILKS AND SATINS Marked Down. GOOD BLACK SILK VELVETS, $2 25 and $2 50 per yard. LOT OF FIVE DOLLAR SILK VELVETS marked $3 75 per yard. FEATHERS. FEATHERS. FEATHERS. FLOWERS. FLOWERS. SELLING OFF AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON. HOSIERY DEPARTMENT. [illegible] Gents' FURNISHING GOODS all to be cleared. English HALF-HOSE [illegible]

KID GLOVES.

DOWN WITH THE PRICES. [illegible]

IN OUR BONNET-ROOM.

[illegible]

SELLING OFF.

Balance of FUR STOCK. [illegible]

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st. CORNER STORE. Fifth block east from the Bowery. JOBBING-ROOM UPSTAIRS. Good chance for cash buyers.

AT RICHARD MEARES', 6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST. I WILL OPEN ON MONDAY ANOTHER LOT OF LADIES' READY-MADE UNDER-CLOTHING, ALL FINE MUSLIN, AND WELL MADE, AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES. [illegible] CORSET DEPARTMENT. [illegible] GREAT BARGAINS IN HOSIERY. [illegible] ALL REDUCED IN PRICE TO CLOSE OUT. I AM NOW OPENING [illegible] ALL OF BEST QUALITY, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES. [illegible] HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. [illegible] RICHARD MEARES, 6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.

OPENING.—MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S Pattern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway. Spring and summer styles, new and refreshing, everything, next Tuesday, March 7.

MILLINERY.

NEW AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FASHIONS.—Mme. DEMOREST'S Grand Opening of SPRING FASHIONS on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at No. 838 Broadway [illegible] Price 15c.

MME. F. RENNES' DRESS AND CLOAK making and pattern rooms [illegible] RENNES, No. 3 Union-square.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8, 1871. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. [illegible] W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871. THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid at the office of LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax. H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 22, 1871. THE COUPONS ON LAND-GRANT bonds of Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, (now Kansas Pacific Railway,) due March 1, 1871 [illegible] C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company of Allegheny County, Maryland, have declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on the 10th day of March next, at the office of the Company, No. 119 Broadway. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 27th of February to the morning of 11th March. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 23, 1871. THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD first mortgage eight per cent. Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date [illegible] at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due March 1, 1871, on the income bonds of this Company, will be paid at their office, No. 46 Sears Building, Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom [illegible]

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor [illegible]

NO. 358 WEST 23D-ST.—A PRIVATE family [illegible]

NO. 44 WEST 21ST-ST.—FINE SUITE of rooms [illegible]

A LARGE SECOND FLOOR ROOM, with board [illegible]

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen [illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, a well-furnished [illegible] Address, stating terms, H. Z. O., Box No. 150 Times Office.

GOOD BOARD WANTED FOR SEVeral families [illegible] BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, No. 757 Broadway. [illegible]

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000. NEW-YORK BRANCH: 185 BLEECKER-STREET. [illegible] JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK. No. 56 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Money deposited NOW will draw interest from MARCH FIRST at the rate of six per cent. on all sums exceeding $5. [illegible]

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $3,670,343 83.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. [illegible]

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg. [illegible]

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES. [illegible]

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of February, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JEREMIAH CARPENTER, of the town of Kinderhook, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York [illegible] GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, As Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of February, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE D. EARLL, of the town of Kinderhook [illegible] GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES CAROW, bankrupt [illegible] GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB COHEN, bankrupt [illegible] GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH N. COLLINS and JAMES M. PATTEE, bankrupts [illegible] MANCER M. BACKUS, WM. MOSER, } Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMANUEL JOSEPH, bankrupt [illegible] JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c., No. 187 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 2,906.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. GARRETT, JAS. R. CLARK, Jr., FREDERICK A. WHITNEY, and EDWIN D. GRISWOLD, bankrupts [illegible] RICHARD WARREN, Assignee, No. 212 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE P. KELLY, bankrupt [illegible] JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS [illegible]

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. NOVELTY AND VARIETY. WEDNESDAY, March 1—A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. THURSDAY, March 2 [illegible] ROMANCE AND REALITY. [illegible] MR. JOHN BROUGHAM [illegible] FRIDAY, March 3—HOME and BLUE DEVILS. SATURDAY MATINEE, March 4—A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. SATURDAY NIGHT, Second time, ROMANCE AND REALITY. MONDAY [illegible] FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP. TUESDAY [illegible] OURS [illegible] THE SERIOUS FAMILY [illegible] MRS. CLARA JENNINGS [illegible] Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH, in preparation.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. ELEVENTH WEEK OF SARATOGA, THE BRILLIANT LOCAL COMEDY. MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK. [illegible]

WOOD'S MUSEUM. UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS. LAST NIGHT OF MONTE CRISTO. With Mr. E. EDDY as EDMOND DANTES. EVERY EVENING this week and SATURDAY MATINEE. MATINEE PERFORMANCE TODAY AT 2 P. M. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—14TH-ST. MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8. EQUESTRIAN COMICALITY, BILLY BUTTON. PERFORMING HORSES and TRAINED PONIES. MLLE. JEANETTE ELLSLER. The graceful tight-rope artist. EQUESTRIAN TRIUMPH OF GEORGE DONALD. THE GREAT BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER. ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC FEATS.

GRAND CONCERT. CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG. CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, ASSISTED BY EMINENT TALENT, AT STEINWAY HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, March 3. Tickets, TWO DOLLARS—at Beer's, No. 115 Broadway, the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the principal music-stores, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON. Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON will, upon her return from her brilliant triumphs East and West, make her reappearance in New-York at STEINWAY HALL ON OR ABOUT THE 13TH OF MARCH. Further particulars will be shortly announced.

MISS GLYN'S SHAKESPEAREAN READING. AT UNION LEAGUE HALL. Last Reading of the Course, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 8 o'clock, from "King John." [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE GRAND SCHOOL FESTIVALS, under the direction of Mr. HARLEY NEWCOMB, for the benefit of GERMAN AND FRENCH ORPHAN CHILDREN [illegible]

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL Will deliver her argument for CONSTITUTIONAL EQUALITY, At Cooper Institute, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, FRIDAY EVENING, same hour.

FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. The private collection of Mr. Laurence Thomson, of Baltimore [illegible] TUESDAY, March 7.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren [illegible]

LECTURES.

DR. JOHN LORD On Mme. DE MAINTENON, At Association Hall, THURSDAY. On GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, At Brooklyn, FRIDAY, March 3. Tickets for the remainder of the course, $3.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT owners of Green-Wood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees. J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Controller.

RAILROADS.

NORTH AND NORTH-EAST TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, AIR LINE. NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS. THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD will be completed March 20, 1871 [illegible] J. C. STANTON, General Superintendent; or WILLIAM KEAVY, General Freight and Ticket Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. Trains leave 30th-st. as follows: [illegible] C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS. The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual. C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. Feb. 3, 1871.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. [illegible] A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs [illegible] T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 803 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217-223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EIGHTH and LAST WEEK. MR. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU. LAST RICHELIEU MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock. SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT in his masterly impersonation of KING JAMES V., in Rev. James White's play of THE KING OF THE COMMONS. Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music store, No. 711 Broadway. MONDAY, MARCH 6, MR. EDWIN BOOTH as BENEDICK. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SPECIAL. ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 6, Shakespeare's comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, which will be presented for twelve times only, with MR. EDWIN BOOTH as BENEDICK, (for the first time in New-York,) and MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT as DON PEDRO, and [illegible] AND AN EFFICIENT CAST. [illegible] NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MACHINERY, &c. Box-sheet now open.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. [illegible] GRAND MATINEE, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, assisted by the following artists: MRS. M. ZEORA ELDER, MISS SARA E. THOMPSON, SIGNOR A. RANDOLFI, MR. GEO. W. COLBY. Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at the theatre, Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and at Weber's, 5th-av. and 16th-st.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Lessee and Manager ... J. E. HAYES. Acting Manager ... J. H. SELWYN. GREAT SUCCESS OF THE RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD. B. L. RICHELIEU FOX. Every evening until further notice. MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK. DECIDED HIT OF THE NEW GRAND BALLET, THE DEMONS' REVEL. THE GREAT MAJILTONS. THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS. THE SIEGRIST BROTHERS. And all the GRAND FEATURES appear.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. SIXTH AND LAST WEEK. LAURA KEENE in HUNTED DOWN.

MARIE SEEBACH'S FAREWELL NIGHTS.—Stadt Theatre, TO-NIGHT, by request, Goethe's great work, Egmont, Beethoven's entire music. Grand orchestra. Seebach as Clarchen. TO-MORROW, Seebach in Newark in Faust. FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Seebach in New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. HELP FOR THE FRENCH. The last lecture of the present course will be delivered at STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, 1871, at 8 o'clock, by WENDELL PHILLIPS. Subject—THE QUESTIONS OF TODAY. The proceeds of this lecture will be devoted to the relief of the suffering French. [illegible] CHAS. F. ALLEN, President.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND CONCERT BY THE BROOKLYN CHORAL UNION, THURSDAY EVENING, March 2, 1871, at 8 o'clock. Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG [illegible] Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra. Box-office now open.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Fourth Winter Exhibition, including the water-color pictures, now open day and evening, will close SATURDAY NIGHT, March 4.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE ELEVENTH Annual Commencement of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, March 2, at Association Hall, at 8 o'clock. [illegible] CARROLL DUNHAM, M. D., Dean.

NEWSPAPERS.

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INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (south.) GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL. Prepares boys, of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. [illegible]

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE. THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL COMmencement of this institution will be held at Steinway Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 1, at 8 o'clock. The address to the graduating class will be delivered by CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Esq. [illegible]

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. [illegible] Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. [illegible] ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A PROFESSOR WILL RECEIVE PUPILS at his class-room in the afternoon for instruction in higher Mathematics, English, &c. [illegible]

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 126 East 38th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 6TH-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST. [illegible] Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH [illegible] LOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at [illegible] BELL'S Wareroom [illegible]

OUR ENGLISH RELATIONS.

Arrival and Departure of Sir John A. Macdonald.

An Interview With the Canadian Commissioner.

A Free Expression of His Views on Questions at Issue.

What He Had to Say Concerning the Alabama Claims, the Canadian Fisheries, Reciprocity, Annexation, Fenian Claims, and Other Matters.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, the Canadian Commissioner appointed by the British Government as a member of the Joint High Commission which is to deliberate on the Alabama claims, Canadian fisheries and other matters, arrived in this City yesterday morning, and left for Washington yesterday evening.

During the brief stay of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD in New-York he was called upon by a reporter of the TIMES, and spoke freely of subjects on which the Commissioners will treat, and which are at this time of peculiar interest to the American reader. Before detailing the views of the Canadian Commissioner a few remarks regarding his personal appearance and previous career may not be improper. He is a man apparently about forty-five years of age and slightly over the middle height, and compactly built. He has somewhat prominent features, the clear outlines of which come out in bold relief, from the fact that he wears neither mustache nor whiskers. His countenance reminds one of the well-known features of the great leader of the English Tory Party—DISRAELI. He is a native of Scotland, but emigrated with his parents to Canada when he was quite a boy. He studied law, and ten years ago had a very large practice. At that time, in fact, he had charge in the Canadian Courts of almost all leading cases in which residents of the United States were concerned. Accordingly he made at that time frequent visits to New-York. His ability as a lawyer, and particularly his knowledge of Canadian affairs, attracted the attention of the home Government. He has, accordingly, long held Government positions, and was recently appointed to represent Canada in the Joint Commission at Washington.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

In reply to the question of the TIMES reporter as to the general basis on which the *Alabama* claims were to be treated by the English Commission, Mr. MACDONALD replied that on that point he had received no instructions whatever. The Earl DE GREY AND RIPON had brought out the instructions, and they would be communicated to him (Sir JOHN MACDONALD) on his arrival at Washington.

REPORTER—You will, then, take part in the deliberations on the *Alabama* question, as well as in those on the subject of the Canadian fisheries?

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Yes; the Commission is appointed to settle all the questions now at issue between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain.

HOW THE COMMISSION CAME TO BE APPOINTED.

The manner in which this Commission came to be appointed does not, said the Commissioner from Canada, seem to be generally understood. The Canadian Government had made representations to the home Government regarding what the Canadians felt to be violations, by United States citizens, of the rights of the Canadians by sending their vessels to fish in Canadian waters. The home Government brought the matter to the attention of Sir EDWARD THORNTON, and he, pursuant to instructions, asked that a Joint Commission be appointed, to be composed of representatives of the United States and Great Britain, to settle the question. The *Alabama* claims had been and were then being strongly urged by the Government of the United States, both through its Ambassador, at London, and through Sir EDWARD THORNTON. The latter, either having suggested to the English Government the question of settling the *Alabama* claims at the same time as the fisheries question, or having been instructed by the home Government, proposed to the United States authorities a Joint Commission which should endeavor to come to an agreement on all questions now at issue between the two Governments. In this way the Commission, with its present objects, came to be appointed. What ground either the United States or the British Commissioners may take regarding the *Alabama* claims I do not now, of course, know, said the Canadian Commissioner. Any programme that may be marked out in advance will necessarily have to be altered as the labors of the Commission proceed and as the views of both sides are made known. In reply to a question as to what might be his own view as to the ground either side might take at the outset, Sir JOHN said that he had formed no opinion on the subject, and that even if he had he could not give expression to a private opinion in view of the official deliberations which were about to be entered on.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

On this subject, with the bearings of which the Canadian Commissioner seemed thoroughly conversant, he said the matter at issue was a very simple one and was generally understood. The Canadians complained that United States vessels had no right, according to all recognized usages, to fish in Canadian waters. Even in your own country, said he, one State, like Maine for example, resents any attempt upon the part of Connecticut to fish in the waters along the Maine coast. Canada only asks the same rights which the various States of the Union demand in their relations with each other on the very same subject. It remains to be seen what views the American Commissioners will put forward in opposition to this, the Canadian view of the subject.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

REPORTER—Would not a reciprocity treaty settle this matter?

COMMISSIONER—That is a subject for the United States to consider, and if the British and American Governments can agree upon such a treaty, mutually advantageous to the Canadians and the people of the United States, it might be beneficial. But there is this great difficulty in the way, as was shown when a reciprocity treaty existed. The treaty was made between the two Governments, but it did not work equally well for both sides. The Americans had free use of the Canadian canals, but when the Canadians attempted to put into operation a corresponding privilege the State of New-York interfered. The canals were the property of the State, and the State did not recognize the right of the Federal Government to interfere in regard to them.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.

REPORTER—Is there not a strong and daily increasing party in Canada who believe that that country would be much benefited by annexation to the United States?

COMMISSIONER—No, it is not so. The Annexationist party is weak, both in numbers and influence. There are very few men of any prominence in Canada, or having much influence among the population, who entertain sentiments in favor of annexation.

REPORTER—How, then, do you account for the fact that all accounts which are received here from Canada represent the existence of a strong party in favor of annexation?

COMMISSIONER, (laughing)—Well, I suppose that, so far as the newspaper accounts are concerned, the correspondents write under instructions.

THE QUESTION OF AN INDEPENDENT CANADA.

REPORTER—Not only does the belief prevail here that there is a powerful annexationist party in Canada, but that, setting the question of annexation aside, there is an influential and numerous element in favor of separation from England and the establishment of complete Canadian independence.

COMMISSIONER—Of one thing I can assure you, that if Canada had to choose between complete independence and annexation to the United States, she would select the former. The Canadians, however, do not see what they could gain by separation from the Government, or by annexation to the United States. Canada is prosperous. In the administration of her own affairs she is as independent of the Imperial, as the various States of the Union are of the Federal Government. The feeling toward the home Government is of the most loyal character. Canadians are lightly taxed by the Provincial Parliament, and pay no revenues to the Imperial Government.

REPORTER—Except as a matter of prestige, what has England to gain by the possession of Canada? The Provincial Government does not even support the troops England sends over.

COMMISSIONER—The expense in that respect to England is now very [illegible] two regiments there.

REPORTER—If Canada [illegible] United States [illegible] trade with her would [illegible]

COMMISSIONER—I do not think [illegible] relations between the two Governments would be altered in either [illegible] question of supply and [illegible] would still remain the same. At all events, neither you nor I will live to see a separation of Canada from the Imperial Government.

THE FENIAN RAIDS.

REPORTER—I understand that the British Commissioners are bringing up the question of compensation for damages caused to Canadian citizens by the Fenian raids.

COMMISSIONER—Well, the Canadian people, acting under the belief that the United States put in, as a part of the *Alabama* claims, a plea for compensation for damages caused during the rebellion by Confederate raids from Canada, urged as an offset a right to compensation on the ground of the Fenian raids. These questions are comparatively slight issues in the general question, and will, I presume, have to be settled mainly upon the proof of actual loss caused to the citizens of the United States and Canada respectively.

With this the interview ended.

[illegible] Question in the Dominion Senate—Discussion of the Headland Question.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 28.—Hon. Mr. MITCHELL, Minister of Marine and the Fisheries, spoke in the Senate last night on the fishery question, reviewing the whole question. In the course of his remarks he said:

Headland right was based on the law of nations. He quoted in support of his argument the opinion of DANIEL WEBSTER. He said the only question the Canadian Government proposed to be settled was the geographical limit of three miles from the coast, whether from headland to headland, or to follow the indentation of the coast.

Senator L. D. ST. JUST thought before England would run the chances of a war she would sacrifice some of our fishery rights.

Senator MITCHELL opposed this idea, and felt assured that the representative from Canada on the Commission would never agree to the resignation of our rights without obtaining the consent of Parliament and the people of Canada.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The William Haw, Jr. Coterie, is an organization named in honor of the courteous, but unflinching champion of sound Republicanism as opposed to Ring allurements in Yorkville, who occupied the chair of the Woodford and Kauffman Campaign Club, during the Gubernatorial contest. The members of the coterie who have been giving their best energies to the perfection of that machinery by which political reform is to materially aided, intend for the nonce to rest from their labors and abandon themselves to "mirth and measured steps," and to-night they will give a reception at Harlem Music Hall, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue. A large number of invitations have been issued and it is expected that many fair ones will be present to participate in the festivity.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner YOUNG, in the case of JOHN CRONIN and THOMAS SCANLON, who were killed by the explosion of a sand-blast in Ninth-avenue, near Ninetieth-street, on the 20th ult. The evidence adduced was to the effect that the blasting had been done in as careful a manner as possible. The hole had been drilled four or five feet, and a charge of powder nine inches deep had been placed therein and covered with sand, as a preparation for a sand blast, which being fired off missed fire. A sufficient time was permitted to elapse before the workmen approached it, when they proceeded to "puddle" the hole with water. A few minutes after the powder exploded and the deceased were killed. The jury decided to render a verdict of accidental death, expressing the opinion that all proper precautions had been taken.

In pursuance of a call issued by the North American Gruetli Bund, a union of Swiss societies extending throughout the United States, action has been taken by the Gruetli Verein, of this City, to raise funds for the relief of the Swiss residents at Paris, who are very numerous in the French capital, most of whom, like the Parisians themselves, are destitute in consequence of the siege. The funds thus raised among the Swiss in this country will be forwarded to the Swiss Government by the Swiss Consul-General, Mr. J. HITZ. Arrangements are being made for a mass meeting in reference to this matter, which is to come off in a few days.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, CALEB GIDEON was convicted of stealing $100 worth of clothing, and sentenced to the State Prison for four years. JAMES SMITH was convicted of stabbing ALEXANDER E. STAPLES, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for eighteen months. Both are lads of about eighteen years of age. In passing sentence the Recorder expressed his determination to deal severely in all similar cases in which the knife or pistol is used.

The Charles G. Cornell Association enjoyed its annual invitation ball at Irving Hall last evening, under very favorable auspices. There was a large and brilliant attendance, a host of Mr. CORNELL's personal friends being present. The arrangements of the Committee were executed in the most acceptable manner and afforded general satisfaction.

Yesterday Judge WOODRUFF affirmed the decree of Judge BLATCHFORD in the case of PHILIP FITZPATRICK and others against 800 barrels of cotton and 269 barrels of molasses, and ordered EDWARD TURNER, the claimant for the cotton, and WALTER R. T. JONES and JAMES A. WHITLOCK, the sureties on appeal, to pay the appellees the sum of $[illegible].

JANE FITZPATRICK, who was arrested last night for intoxication, attempted suicide in the Eleventh Ward Police Station by hanging herself to the door of her cell with a pocket-handkerchief. She was cut down and resuscitated. ELIZA GEALEY, of No. 155 Leonard-street, swallowed laudanum last night with suicidal intent. She was removed to the Park Hospital for treatment.

Commissioner SHIELDS visited Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, for the purpose of taking the testimony of FRANCIS ABBOT, one of the colored sailors alleged to have been cruelly treated by Capt. PEABODY and his mates, of the ship *Neptune*. The witness was suffering from such severe injuries as to prevent his removal to the Court-room.

A course of three lectures by Rev. Dr. DEEMS is announced, to be delivered in the Church of the Strangers, Mercer-street, between Clinton-place and Waverley-place. They will be given on the first three Tuesdays in March. The opening lecture for next Tuesday evening is entitled "Courting and Marrying," and is said to be in the Doctor's happiest vein.

PATRICK WILSON, aged thirty, residing in Seventieth-street near Tenth-avenue, was instantly killed yesterday by the fall of a derrick in Sixty-eighth-street, while hoisting a heavy stone on a building. THOMAS SEALLY, another workman, was also dangerously injured at the same time, besides two others slightly.

CHARLES RUDOLPH, a cigar-dealer, doing business in Eighth-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of not making proper entries of his purchases, and of selling cigars in unstamped boxes. He was held in $[illegible] bail by Commissioner SHIELDS for examination.

PETER LANGAN, thirty-six years of age, a native of Ireland, fell down stairs yesterday morning at No. 126 Chrystie-street, and was so badly injured that he expired soon after. An inquest was held by Coroner KEENAN, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

City Chamberlain BRADLEY yesterday paid into the City Treasury $[illegible], interest received on public moneys during February. During his term of office Mr. BRADLEY has paid into the City Treasury from this source $114,277 [illegible].

There were nine sudden deaths reported to the Coroners yesterday, six of them being those of children. The Coroners held inquests during the day, and ascertained that they had all resulted from natural causes.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL, of the firm of WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & CO., is to deliver her "Argument for Constitutional Equality" at Cooper Institute, this evening.

BROOKLYN.

EUGENE O'NEIL, residing on York-street, near Hudson-avenue, was stabbed in the right arm, yesterday morning, in a liquor-saloon at the corner of High and Bridge streets, by a man named KANE. They had been drinking together, and the affair grew out of a discussion on some political subject. KANE escaped and has not yet been arrested.

Considerable consternation was created among many of the large real estate owners of the city, yesterday, by the discovery of the fact that the counsellor for the Fire Commissioners had, under direction of the Inspector of Public Buildings, commenced action against one hundred of the principal property-holders for violating the law regulating the construction of public buildings. The penalty attached to this misdemeanor is $250 fine, or imprisonment for six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court. The defendants have declared their intention to fight the matter to the end, and with that view have engaged the legal services of Mr. P. KEADY.

The Water Commissioners and their Aldermanic friends visited the site of the proposed new reservoir in Hempstead Valley, yesterday, and at the conclusion of their labors drank a large quantity of wine at the expense of the city. The Mayor, on account of ill-health, was unable to be present.

The Excise Commissioners are busily engaged in prosecuting the unlicensed whisky dealers of the city. Yesterday Inspector HARTE had the following persons arrested and arraigned before Justice WALSH: William Myer, Andrew Zeleag, Julia Gross, Andrew Mathers, Francis Brunk, Robert Kolts, Betsey Schweitzer, Daniel Sullivan, Ernest Hagenburgh, Jacob Fesler and Mary Deignan. They will be examined today.

LONG ISLAND.

KELLY & DEVINE have been jointly indicted for the murder of GARRETT W. NOSTRAND, by the Queens County Grand Jury. KELLY protests his innocence. He says he was not with DEVINE when the assault was made. He says he met DEVINE, and the latter told him he had levered NOSTRAND. He told DEVINE if he had done anything wrong he did not want his company. DEVINE persisted in remaining with him, and he drove him away. DORUS DEEKMAN has been indicted for the murder of her child. GEORGE SALTER, confined on a charge of seduction, has been discharged.

Hon. JOHN J. ARMSTRONG, County Judge, delivered a lecture last night before the Manhasset Lyceum Association, in their hall in that village. Hon. WM. H. ONDERDONK, President of the Lyceum, introduced the speaker. The subject, "Everyday Duties," was treated by Mr. ARMSTRONG with great force and originality.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

It is understood that the Grand Jury, on Monday, found a true bill of indictment against JACOB LEUENBURGER, who caused the death of Miss FREDERIKA MEYER, at Sing Sing, on the 14th ult., by shooting her with a pistol. It is believed, however, that he cannot live very long, inasmuch as the wound which he inflicted upon himself has taken an unfavorable change.

The arguments of counsel in the Buesing will case, before Surrogate COFFIN of Westchester County, were heard at the Court-house, White Plains, yesterday. The Surrogate took the papers and reserved his decision.

NEW-JERSEY.

An appeal is being made to the friends of Princeton College for contributions to erect upon the College grounds a public library, as a depository for all the books of the institution, and, in a particular manner, for the safe keeping of the books secured by the fund of the "Elizabeth Foundation," a fund of $6,000 per annum given to the College for the purchase of books, by Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, of New-York. The present library of the College contains about 28,000 volumes.

Popular agitation in Woodside on the question of annexation to Newark is quite lively. The anti-annexationists held a meeting on Monday night, and gave as their principal objection against the measure the consequent high taxation. They resolved to divide the township into four districts, and to appoint officers to act as a Board of Freeholders in laying out streets, &c. The friends of the measure will hold a meeting during the week.

A colored man named CHARLES S. MANNING, of Jersey City, entertained another son of Ham, who was in a state of want on Monday night, and, when the family arose, yesterday morning, they found their guest had vanished, and with him a silver watch. He gave his name as RHODES and represented himself as a musician.

The Board of Water Commissioners of Jersey City have awarded the contract for the erection and completion of the new reservoir to Messrs. MITCHELL and BRIDGEFORD, they having agreed to execute the work for $163,000. The highest bid was nearly $300,000.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Lieut.-Commander Henry Glass has been detached from the command of the *Nyack*, and ordered to duty on the Asiatic fleet. Lieut.-Commander C. H. Craven, has been detached from the *Nyack*, and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenants S. R. Baker and M. B. Field, Ensign E. P. Wood, passed Assistant Surgeon S. F. Shaw; Assistant Paymaster A. J. Greeley, and First Assistant Engineer A. S. Greene, have been detached from the *Nyack*, and ordered to return home.

A general order from the Navy Department provides that officers ordered to a vessel preparing for a foreign cruise, who shall have received an advance, and shall have been detained beyond the time covered in the advance, shall have the same checked against them by the Pay-master, but may, upon proper application, receive an additional advance, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 28—American Securities opened quiet and closed firm. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
Consols for account	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862	91½	[illegible]	91½
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90⅞	[illegible]	91½
United States 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	91⅞
United States 10-40s	88	[illegible]	88½
Ill. Central R. R. Shares	109	[illegible]	109½
Erie R. R. Shares	19	[illegible]	19
At. & Gt. W. R. R. Shares	20½	[illegible]	20½

FRANKFORT, Feb. 28.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 96 for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Feb. 28—4½ P. M.—PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 14d.@15d. ℔ gallon. Tallow, 44s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 36s. 6d.@38s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 62s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened and closed dull and easier, at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 7⅛d.@7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅜d.@7½d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton, shipping or shipped, at New-Orleans in February or March were made at 7⅛d. for Middling. BREADSTUFFS—The market opened firm. The 1½ P. M. quotations were: Wheat, 11s. 11d. ℔ cental for California White. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 31,000 quarters, of which 20,000 were American. Corn, 35s. 6d. ℔ quarter, for new. Oats, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4d. ℔ bushel. PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine, 37s. 6d.@38s. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 17½d. ℔ gallon.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.—Arrived steam-ship *Norway*, from Savannah, Ga., Feb. 7, at this port with 2,250 bales Cotton.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR scarce and firm for low grades; Superfine Winter, $4 75@$5 50; Extra Winter, $5 @$6 15; Double Extra, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT steady. CORN steady; Mixed and Yellow, in bulk, across the river, 49c.@50c.; Yellow, sacked, at 58c.; White, 60c.@61c. OATS dull; No. 2 Mixed, 50c.; sacked, 53c.@56c. BARLEY firm at $1 03 for choice Fall; $1 12½ for strictly choice Iowa Spring. RYE dull at 94c.@$1 03. WHISKY—Nothing done. TOBACCO—Low grades of Planters' Lugs, $4@$6; Common Leaf, $6 50@$7. HEMP dull at $[illegible] for Undressed. BAGGING, 25c.@26c. PORK firm at $22 12½. Loose Bulk Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Hams, 11½c. BACON—Jobbing sales shoulders at 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 12c. LARD steady at 12c. for Steam. HOGS firmer at $7@$7 50. CATTLE lower at $[illegible] 75. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT fairly active; closed at $1 23½, seller March and cash; $1 26½, seller April, for No. 2; during the afternoon irregular at $1 23½ cash for No. 2. CORN moderately active and lower at 50c.@50½c. cash; closed weak during the afternoon at 49½c., seller March. OATS quiet at 46½c. for No. 2. RYE dull at 75c.@80c. HIGHWINES held at 88c. PROVISIONS easier. Mess PORK, $21 37½, cash and seller March; $21 65 seller April. LARD, 12¼c. cash. Live HOGS quiet and firm at $[illegible] 35. Dressed HOGS dull at $8 25. CATTLE dull. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 28.—FLOUR steady and unchanged with a moderate demand; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 2,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50, and 700 bushels do. at $1 47@$1 48. CORN quiet at 83c. OATS held at 60c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 55 for Bolted; $1 75 for Unbolted ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $30@$32 ℔ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 60; to Albany, 42c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—COTTON less active and lower; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 20 bales; gross, 305 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,224 bales; sales, 320 bales; stock, 14,415 bales. FLOUR quiet and firm; Howard-street Superfine, $6 50@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6 75@$7 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$11; Western Superfine, $6 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 37½@$8 50. WHEAT firm and in good demand; Choice White, $2@$2 10; Prime, $1 90@$1 95; Prime to Choice Red, $1 90@$1 95; fair to good, $1 60@$1 75; common, $1 40@$1 50; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@$1 70; Pennsylvania, $1 65@$1 80. CORN—White Southern weak at 83c.@85c.; Yellow Southern steady at 79c.@80c. OATS higher at 58c.@60c. RYE firm at 95c.@$1 05. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY nominally 91c.@92c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—COTTON dull and drooping; Middling, 14¼c. FLOUR—Demand light; holders firm; sales at $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT in light demand; holders firm at $1 38. CORN steady, with a moderate demand at 55c.@58c. RYE quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull and drooping; Prime Fall, $1. Mess PORK; holders firm; demand light; asking $22; sales at $21 87½@$22. LARD—Full prices asked; no demand; little offering. Bulk MEATS—Holders firm; Shoulders, 8c.@10c.@10¼c. for Sides, asking ¼c. concession necessary to sell. BACON—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Sides, 11¼c.@11¾c.; sales 300 hhds. Clear Ribs at 11¼c. seller April and May. Sugar-cured HAMS dull at 15¼c.@16½c. WHISKY in fair demand and advanced to 89c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 175 cars, against 200 cars the same day last week; no sales. SHEEP—No sales. HOGS—Sales, 1 car load at $7 40. FLOUR dull and firm. WHEAT dull; 3 cars No. 2 Chicago Spring sold at $1 40. CORN quiet; quoted at 72c. in store, and 71c. on the track. OATS inactive; Western, 58c. RYE nominally $1@$1 10. BARLEY dull and unchanged; no sales reported. PEAS nominally $1 10. SEEDS—Fair business doing; $6 25@$6 50 for Timothy; $7 50 for Pea-vine Clover; $6 50@$6 75 for Medium Clover. PORK dull at $22@$22 50. LARD dull at 13c.@13¼c. HIGHWINES inactive and nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—COTTON unchanged. Quercitron BARK unchanged. FLOUR very quiet and steady; Fancy brands, $9@$9 50; other grades unchanged. WHEAT better; Ohio Red, $1 60@$1 62; White, $1 75@$1 82. CORN in fair demand; Yellow, 78c.@80c.; Mixed Western, 77c. OATS steady at 64c.@65c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $22 50@$22 75. LARD, 13¼c.@13½c. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 13½c.; Refined, 24¼c.@24½c. WHISKY unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 28.—TOBACCO active; common to good Lugs, $5 50@$6; common to medium Leaf, $6 50@$10. COTTON steady; Middling, 13¾c.@14c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $6. GRAIN in good local demand. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $21 75. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib, 11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. LARD, 13¼c. HAMS, Sugar-cured, [illegible], Plain, [illegible]. WHISKY steady at 86c.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 28.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 290 head; demand moderate; sales, extra, $11@$12; first quality, $10@$10 50; second quality, $9@$9 50; third quality, $8@$8 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 2,601 head; market very quiet; sales in lots at $2 40@$2 75 each; extra, $3@$3 50. VEAL—Calves, $[illegible]. This is the last market day at Cambridge; the market hereafter will be held at Watertown.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—WHEAT inactive. RYE quiet and nominal. CORN in moderate request; small sales round Yellow at 84c.@85c. BARLEY steady; small sales No. 2 two-rowed State, in elevator, at 90c.; two-rowed do., at Central Depot, at 90c.; six-rowed do., $1 10. OATS dull; small sales bag-lots State at 65c. @66c., and No. 2, in elevator, at 65c.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 28.—COTTON dull and a shade lower; Middling, 14c.; receipts, 2,030 bales; shipments, 2,560 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN dull at 71c. OATS dull at 60c. LARD dull and nominal at 12¼c.@14c. PORK weak at $22@$22 50. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 10c.; Sides, 11¼c.@11¾c. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders, 8½c.; Sides, 10¾c.@11¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 28.—FLOUR dull; Extra Spring, $5 25@$6 75. WHEAT—No. 1 Milwaukee easier at $1 24½. OATS dull; No. 2 at 51c. CORN advancing; No. 2 Mixed at 55c. RYE—No. 1 nominal at 87c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Spring, 85c. Mess PORK weak at $21. Dressed HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Feb. 28.—FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 37. CORN dull and a shade lower; High Mixed, 58c.; Low Mixed, 57¾c. OATS advancing; No. 1, 53c.; No. 2, 51½c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; net receipts, 12,347 bales; gross, 13,365 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,672 bales; to Amsterdam, 1,548 bales; to Tobasco, 28 bales; sales, 9,300 bales; stock, 263,[illegible] bales.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 28.—WHEAT dull; No 1 Red, $1 40; No. 2 do., $1 32. CORN firmer; Shelled, 63c.@65c. OATS firmer at 54c. PETROLEUM—Crude very quiet at $6@$6 10; Refined, 22c.@22½c.

GALVESTON, Feb. 28.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 2,304 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,710 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 63,[illegible] bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 28.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 4,919 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,500 bales; coastwise, 80 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 83,813 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 28.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 50c. ROSIN firm; Strained, $2 [illegible]. Crude TURPENTINE firm at $2 10@$3 25. TAR steady at $1 80. COTTON dull; Middling, 13¾c.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 28.—COTTON dull; Middling, 13½c.; net receipts, 173 bales; exports, coastwise, 58 bales; sales, 61 bales; stock, 3,261 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 28.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,020 bales; exports, coastwise, 829 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 3,000 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 202 bales; gross, 700 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 8,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 28.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 3,511 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 84,087 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28.—COTTON easy; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,327 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 42,238 bales.

DETROIT, Feb. 28.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unchanged; sales at $1 40. CORN quiet at 60c.@61c. HOGS quiet and unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 28.—COTTON more active; Middling, 14c.; sales, 1,050 bales; receipts, 580 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Weser	March 1	New-York	Bremen.
Pereire	March 1	New-York	Havre.
Cuba	March 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	March 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Assyria	March 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Siberia	March 2	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	March 4	New-York	Glasgow.
Helvetia	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Ismailia	March 4	New-York	Brest.
Nebraska	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

San Francisco	March 2	New-York	Bermuda.
Morro Castle	March 2	New-York	Havana.
Ocean Queen	March 4	New-York	Aspinwall.

Foreign Mails close at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, by the *Wisconsin*, at 10 A. M. A supplementary mail for paid letters only, on pier No. 46, North River, until 11:30 A. M. For France, by the *Pereire*, at 10 A. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Weser*, at 12 M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, by the *Siberia*, at 11¼ A. M. A supplementary mail for paid letters, on the pier in Jersey City, until 1¼ P. M. For Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, at [illegible] P. M. For Bermuda, W. I., by the *San Francisco*, at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.	4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport		3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail		5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.	4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.	5:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Rising Star, from Aspinwall.—J. H. Childs and wife, Mrs. R. M. Clark, Mrs. Leverich, H. P. Zane, C. P. Gailey, Mrs. A. Osborne, H. Eno, F. Springer, J. S. Stilts, Leslie Chase, Leander B. King and wife, Jno. D. Hattan, D. M. Eder, A. H. Lewis, Sister Benjamin, Capt. J. R. McCook, F. Begood, B. F. Pen and wife, E. S. Flynn, J. Stickles and wife, Mrs. Capt. Felton, John Sprott, C. H. Buckingham, Chas. Bark, Wm. C. Laimbeer, wife, child and infant, Mr. Hardiman, wife and infant, F. Eastbrook, G. Gaete, Capt. A. Patterson, Capt. Thomson, Ellisbrook and 166 in the steerage.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—H. Collins, A. J. Root, J. Diamond, Mr. Abrams, Miss L. Howlette, R. C. Wanand, Mr. Spencer, H. McCall, P. Freidenberg, J. J. Abrams, J. G. Stetson, A. H. Gesner, J. A. Lansing.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:35 | Sun sets.....5:53 | Moon sets.....3:49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...2:39 | Gov. Island.3:28 | Hell Gate.....4:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 28.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; William P. Clyde, Parker, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship S. Curling, Smalley, Tybee, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Victoria, (Norw.,) Langret, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Eunomia, (Norw.,) Arentsen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ledwig, (Belg.,) Knudson, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nicolina, (N. G.,) Paterson, Copenhagen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Diana, (N. G.,) Michaelas, Gibraltar, Funch, Edye & Co.; Princess Alexandra, (Dan.,) Veeder, St. Croix, Roche Bros & Co.; Lucy A. Nickels, Coffin, Baltimore, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Jenny, (Br.,) Henrici, Rotterdam, F. Schwenn; Burgomeister Kirstein, (N. G.,) Kirstein, Constantinople, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Maty, E. Packer, Holloway, San Francisco; George B. Sutton, Reaper, (Br.,) Doane, Barrington, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; Henrick, (N. G.,) Bruns, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; J. Polledo, Dyer, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; Mercedes, (Br.,) Hill, Ciénfuegos, Fowler & Jova; A. Richardson, Leighton, Baltimore, W. B. Vonderesmith.

Schrs. Annie Martha, McLaughlin, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; J. D. Griffin, Gould, Salem; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; E. J. Staples, Coffin, Demerara, J. Talbot & Co.; Sea Dog, Allen, Brunswick, Ga., Simpson & Clapp; Conservative, Sterling, Wilmington, N. C., Jonas Smith & Co.; J. Ricardo Jova, Little, Philadelphia, Evans, Ball & Co.; S. S. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Canal-boat A. De Hart, Brown, New-Haven.

Barge Loyalist, Cayle, Saybrook.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Tarry Not, (of Addison, Me.,) Wass, New-Orleans 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to N. H. Brigham. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Niagara, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Rising Star, Conner, Aspinwall Feb. 19, with mdse. and 206 passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Feb. 25, with mdse. and passengers to S. Lowden.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Feb. 25, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Feb. 25, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Bark Gan Eden, (of Boothbay,) Greenleaf, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Feb. 20, lat. 37, lon. 74, passed a vessel's topgallant-mast and other wrecked stuff. Has had heavy westerly gales on the passage; sprung foretop-mast and split sails; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Tabasco, (Br.,) Bellard, Alvarado via Vera Cruz 17 ds., with mahogany to order—vessel to master.

Bark Glenalladale, (of Pictou,) Ganion, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to master. Had rough weather; has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Lola, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Williams, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Young & Co.—vessel to Geo. A. Phillips & Collins. Had variable weather; has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras; sld. in co. with brig Redwood.

Brig Redwood, (of Newport, R. I.,) Gardiner, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master; has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; Feb. 22, off Hatteras, passed one of Thos. Dunham's Nephew's ships bound S.

Brig Madonna, (of St. John, N. B.,) Jordan, Old Harbor, Jam., 24 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Left no vessels; Feb. 22, lat. 34, lon. 71, passed steamer Henry Chauncey, hence for Kingston and Aspinwall; has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Sparkling Water, (of Stockton,) Dahl, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig A. R. Patterson, (of Turks Island,) Pike, Porto Cabello 18 ds., with coffee and hides to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Left no vessels; had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Frank Howard, (of Bath,) Dermot, Para 17 ds., with rubber and nuts to C. Ludman—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Feb. 26, lat. 38, lon. 73 30, spoke brig Galatea, (Br.,) from Sombrero for Boston, 18 ds. out; left in port schr. Chas. Thompson, for New-York, to sail Feb. 14; schr. Minnie Lee, hence, arr. Feb. 7; schr. J. P. Auger from Maranham, arr. Feb. 6. The F. H. has made the round voyage in 46 ds., the quickest passage on record.

Schr. Harmon Curtis, (of Harrington,) Curtis, Matanzas 18 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to F. Talbot. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. J. W. Dodge, Taylor, San Blas 17 ds., with cocoa-nuts to J. A. Stetson & Co. Left no vessels; had fine weather.

Schr. Thos. J. Frazer, Marsh, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to Douglas & Bristol—vessel to Young, Smith & Co. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; left in port schrs. Roque Alayo, (Span.,) and Setagawa, for New-York, waiting cargo.

Schr. Ruth H. Baker, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Loring, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Currie S. Webb, (of Portland, Conn.,) Rowland, Georgetown, S. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Kalmar, (of East Machias,) Lambert, Galveston Jan. 31, with hides, wool, &c., to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. Warren Blake, (of St. George, Me.,) Meservey, Savannah 10 ds., with mdse. to E. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Orion, (of Addison, Me.,) Wass, Savannah 12 ds., with lumber to J. H. Barnes & Co.

Schr. John Lenthal, Marsh, Savannah 14 ds., with lumber for Stamford, Conn.

Schr. Theodore Dean, Grindle, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Baldwin, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. J. N. Hubbell, Crammer, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. H. Simmons, Godfrey, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. W. S. Doughten, Carson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. N. W. Magee, Ellison, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Richard Hill, Lane, Richmond 4 ds., with mdse. to A. Abbot.

Schr. Mary J. Fisher, Lawrence, Baltimore.
Schr. Endeavor, Ryan, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, Baltimore.
Schr. Amelia S. Leaming, Powers, Philadelphia.
Schr. J. G. Babcock, Smith, Philadelphia.
Schr. Wm. M. Marcy, Blackman, Philadelphia.
Schr. N. N. Lindsley, Allen, Newtown, Md.
Schr. Royal Arch, Hawkins, Baltimore.
Schr. Elvie Davis, Hand, Philadelphia.
Schr. Wave, Patrick, Baltimore, for Norwalk.
Schr. Toledo, Ferris, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. Josephine, Adams, Virginia.
Schr. Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, Philadelphia.
Schr. James Satterthwait, Shaw, Philadelphia.
Schr. S. A. Boice, Ireland, Philadelphia.
Schr. C. B. Woods, Peck, Philadelphia.
Schr. R. Seaman, Barrett, Philadelphia.
Schr. Lady Ellen, Somers, Philadelphia.
Schr. Lizzie C. Hickman, Roberts, Philadelphia.
Schr. Mary E. Turner, Jones, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah Quinn, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. Annie R. Reynolds, Sipples, Virginia.
Schr. John B. Clayton, Steelman, Philadelphia.
Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Bridgeport.
Schr. E. T. Baker, Berry, New-London.
Schr. Flagg, Morrell, Greenwich.
Schr. L. Holloway, Bryant, Providence.

BELOW—One ship and one brig, unknown, at anchor on the Bar.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Assyria, for Glasgow; Weser, for Bremen; Virgo, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Wm. P. Clyde, for Richmond; Pelican, for Delaware Bay; ships John Bertram, for Hamburg; Ignar, for Galveston; barks Carl & Auguste, for Hamburg; John E. Holbrook, for Havana; brig Erie, for Martinique.

Miscellaneous.

The brig L. W. Eaton, (Br.,) Ross, from Matanzas, arrived 27th, and anchored on the Bar; came up this A. M., and is consigned to Crandall, Bereaux & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 28.—Arr. ship Arracan, from Liverpool; schr. N. W. Smith, from Cork; schr. Mary Farrow, from New-York. Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York; bark Anadell, for Liverpool; brig Bothnia, for Cork and a market; brig Torrent, for New-York; schr. W. H. McCalley, for Wilmington, N. C.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—The steam-ship Cortes, from New-York, arrived at this port today.

Feb. 28.—Sld. steam-ship George Cromwell, for New-York.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 28.—The Allan steam-ship Caspiana, Capt. Watts, from Liverpool, arrived here this afternoon.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 27.—Arr. Feb. 26, steam-ship General J. K. Barnes, New-York; barks Empress, Pernambuco; Columbia, at Tybee, for Charleston; Rutine Glenalbyn, Rio Janeiro; schr. Coquette, Baracoa.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 28.—Arr. steam-ship Saragossa, from Baltimore; ship S. B. Gilchrist, from Callao; schr. Fred. Spofford, from Cork.

Cld. steam-ship Alhambra, for Boston; bark Flora, for Liverpool; schr. Matthew Kinney, for Providence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The ship Candidate has arrived from Mahbrica, Peru, and the ship Pride of the Port has sailed for Singapore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, (formerly Holmes' Hole,) Sunday, Feb. 26—A. M.—Arr. bark Ionic, (Br.,) Leando, Boston; left brig Bogota, (of Boston,) for Black Point; also, arr. brig Ambrose Light, Wilmington, Boston; schrs. Charles H. Hodgdon, Philadelphia, Danvers; R. J. Leonard, (Br.,) Providence, St. John, N. B.; A. S. Whay and Emma L. Rich, Boston, Tangier; Francis Satterly, Savannah, Boston; Adrianna, Westport, Me., New-York; Chilion, Portland, do; Charles S. Rogers, Rockport, Mass., do; Guiding Star, (Br.,) for do.; Jesse Hart 2d, Rockport, Me., do.; J. H. Stickney, Boston, Baltimore; Sidney C. Tyler, do., Wilmington, N. C.; Hiawatha, Newburyport, Philadelphia; M. W. Drew, Belfast, Jacksonville.

At Tarpaulin Cove, schr. Burdett Hart, Savannah, Boston.

Sld. schrs. John Boynton and Louisa D., (Br.,) for New-Bedford.

Feb 27, arr. brig Almon Rowell, Philadelphia, Portland; schrs. James Phelps, for Portsmouth; Charles E. Morrison, Boston, New-Orleans; Light of the East, do., Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 28.—Arr. steamer Lucille from Baltimore.

Disasters.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 28.—The schr. Daniel Baldwin, Capt. Vail, of New-London, with a cargo of car-wheels, from New-Haven for New-York, capsized off Black Ledge, near New-London, and sank in three fathoms of water, last Monday. Captain and crew were saved. It is thought that the vessel and cargo may be saved.

The schr. Alfred Keene, (of Rockland,) loaded with yellow-pine lumber, went ashore at the South-west spit about 2 o'clock this P. M.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, Feb. 19.—Arrivals—Feb. 2, steam-ship Elbe, from Carthagena; 4th, bark Carlotta, from Baltimore; 5th, steam-ship California, from St. Martha; 6th, steam-ship Neva, from Jamaica; 8th, bark Alina, from Newport; 9th, U. S. gun-boat Nipsic, Atrato River; 10th, steam-ship Cacique, from St. Martha; 12th, brig Romance, from Baltimore; 13th, steam-ship Rising Star, from New-York; 16th, brig Lophema, from Baltimore; 17th, steam-ship Ueva, from Grey Town.

Departures—Feb. 2, brig Cactus, for Graytown; 4th, steam-ship Elbe, for Jamaica; 10th, steam-ships Neva, for Graytown, Californian, for Jamaica; 11th, steam-ship Cacique, for St. Martha, bark Midas, for Liverpool, brig Maggie Vail, for Santiago de Cuba; 14th, United States gun-boat Nipsic, for Atrato River; 16th, brig Golconda, for Cienfuegos; 19th, steam-ship Rising Star, for New-York.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

NO. 565 and 567 BROADWAY,

OFFER A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

BOYS' Waltham Watch,

AT AN EXTREMELY LOW PRICE.

THIS WATCH IS WELL MADE, OF SUITABLE SIZE, AND IS DESTINED TO BE VERY POPULAR.

GOODS SENT BY EXPRESS C. O. D.

SANTO DOMINGO.

THE FIRST PENCIL IN THE FIELD.

Mr. FRANK LESLIE has pleasure in announcing that his ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER and its SUPPLEMENT for this week—now for sale—contain a great quantity of fresh and original pictures devoted to the Santo Domingo Commission. They are by Mr. J. E. TAYLOR, special artist for FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, who was sent with the Commissioners in the Tennessee as Mr. Leslie's own Art Reporter, and who was the sole artist with the Commission. This week are published reliable and new views, showing the present state of Santo Domingo City, Samana City and Harbor, and the Coaling Station of Carrenero Island in Samana Bay; also, graphic sketches of the Commissioners' Reception by Baez, of Fred. Douglass Addressing the United States Colonists in Samana City, and other features of the visit; Studies of Dominican Life and Character, and authentic portraits of Cabral, Baez, and the latter's General-in-Chief, Cambiero. A succession of inimitable illustrations of the visit will be given in future numbers. This week are likewise published full representations of the Washington Carnival, of American and European Supplies for Paris, late scenes of the War, a large artistic Cartoon called "Coming Home to Die," the Chinese New-Year's Festival at the Belleville Laundry, and many other pictures of current events, ably maintaining the position of the paper as chief purveyor of illustrated news on the American Continent.

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NEW-JERSEY	486	315
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OHIO	1,943	1,017
INDIANA	1,257	497
IOWA	1,017	553
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